THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 1, 2, 4, 5, and 14.

Allies Resisted in Syria; Reds Under Nazi Pressure; Curley Gets Court Delay

The World's Day—June 16, 1941

In Syria: Vichy Forces Resist Allied Armies

Stiffened French resistance in at least one sector was indicated as British and Allied forces captured Sidon and Kessoue, key points in the defense of Beirut and Damascus respectively. [Page 1.]

An air-sea battle between French aircraft and British naval units off the Syrian coast, was reported in French dispatches from Beirut.

Bombing of Cyprus, British-owned island of the Syrian coast, was carried out by Axis warplanes.

Diplomatic: German Pressure on Russia Seen

Russia and Germany are engaged in a series of sharpening diplomatic and military moves, giving evidence of increasing pressures by the Reich on the Soviets.

Prime Minister Churchill, receiving a degree from Rochester (N. Y.) University, said in an international radiocast: "Divided, the dark ages shall return; united we (the United States and Britain) can guide and save the world." [Page 7.]

The Netherlands Indies, through its Governor-General, declared the Dutch possessions would not consent to become a part of Japan's "new order" in Eastern Asia. [Page 7.]

Croatia—separate Nazi-controlled state—"joined" the Axis, as observers saw the move linked with Hitler's difficulties in dividing the spoils among his vassals. [Page 7.]

Boston: Curley Gets Delay on $42,735 Judgment

James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, won a four-months continuance of the City's proceedings to collect $42,735 from him. [Page 2.]

A $200,000 annual rate reduction for domestic customers of the United Electric Light Company of Springfield was ordered today by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. The new rate schedule goes into effect on July 1.

John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, enrolled at the Harvard Business School for a three-months naval supply course. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Residents of Charlestown prepared for a festive celebration of Bunker Hill Day tonight and tomorrow. [Page 4.]

Anticipating "urgent decisions" in the next few days, President Roosevelt has canceled his projected trip to Hyde Park, N. Y., Boston, and Harvard University, it was announced in Washington. He was to have appeared, together with Lord Halifax, at the Harvard Commencement. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: R. A. F. Bombs Reich Fifth Night

A fifth consecutive night of British RAF bombing raids on Germany's industrial areas found new targets in the Cologne and Hanover regions. [Page 6.]

Thirty-five survivors of the United States steamer Robin Moor, reported sunk by a German U-boat in the South Atlantic May 21, arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, in a British ship. [Page 1.]

Washington: Big Fund Ready for Bomber Plants

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said he planned to provide nearly $1,000,000,000 to build plants for the 500-bombers-a-month program, drawing on new defense spending powers of the R. F. C.

The House Military Affairs Committee adopted an amendment to the proposed plant-seizure legislation stipulating that the use of force or threats to interfere with defense workers shall be construed as sabotage punishable by heavy penalties.

Six Danish freighters, first of the fleet of 84 foreign ships in American ports taken over by the United States under a new law, were placed on the Government's active service list.

Men recently turned 21 who register for military duty July 21, will be "integrated" with men already registered, rather than being placed at the bottom of draft lists, Selective Service Headquarters reported.

All Army Air Forces in the Panama Canal and Caribbean areas will be grouped into a single command as a measure to safeguard approaches to the canal and Latin America, the War Department disclosed.

The National Broadcasting Corporation will be given "ample time" to dispose of one of its networks in order to comply with the so-called monopoly order of the Federal Communications Commission, the Commission stated.

An Alien Property Bureau will be established by the Justice Department to receive and study reports on transactions in alien property; a similar unit operated during the World War.

In Africa: British Drive Into Libya From Egypt

A British offensive drive across the Libyan frontier from Egypt was indicated in dispatches from Cairo, Berlin, and Rome. Cairo claimed that 12 Axis vehicles were destroyed and that the operation was continuing. [Page 6.]

Recapture of Eastern Libya from the Axis was seen by some observers as the object of the British drive.

Surrender of an Italian general and 2,000 troops in southern Ethiopia was announced by Cairo.

National: Jury Indicts 69 on Food Prices

Chicago—Sixty nine persons, firms and organizations were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury investigating food prices. The defendants included 31 canning companies and three national canned pea marketing associations.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

'Inside the War'
Page 8.

"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
By R. H. Markham
First of Six Articles
Page 3.

World Crisis Casts Shadow On Graduations

Roosevelt forced to call off Harvard trip as many colleges in N. E. hold commencements.

Hundreds of young men and women—facing, in many cases, entry into military services or defense industry—were graduated from more than a dozen New England colleges today as President Roosevelt announced the world crisis is so serious as to keep him from attending the Harvard commencement on Thursday.

At commencement exercises throughout the industrial Northeast, threats to America's security were cited by leaders of government and business, graduates were urged to lend their newly acquired skills to their country, and nearly all took their sheepskins with jobs already in their pockets.

In Washington, the President disclosed that "urgent decisions" in the next few days forced him to cancel his visit to Harvard in company with Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador. The Ambassador, however, is still expected to make his scheduled address to Harvard alumni after receiving an honorary degree.

Van Zeeland's Warning

Most blunt of the many warnings issued to graduates was that of Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, who told the Brown University commencement audience at Providence, R. I., this morning:

"Without the help of this country, England cannot hope to win. England cannot resist. England is beaten, and with England all the oppressed countries and all the ideals for which she has been for months the only rampart."

At the sixty-third commencement of Wellesley College, 353 young women graduates were assured by Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, that youth has the freedom and ability to make the world into what they believe it should be.

Up to Youth

"If the generation of men and women now young believes in freedom of action, it will accept the responsibility for decision and will make up its own mind regardless of the warnings of those of an older generation who complain, whether rightly or wrongly, that the talk of democracy in the last war was delusive and that they were its victims," he declared.

"The victims' world is a world which the victims create for themselves. It is for the young to decide whether they will live in such a world or in a world of their own making."

The Congress Librarian warned the graduating students against members of his generation whom he labelled as defeatists. Not only the political ideology of the world today, but its literature as well, he said, is a confession of defeatism.

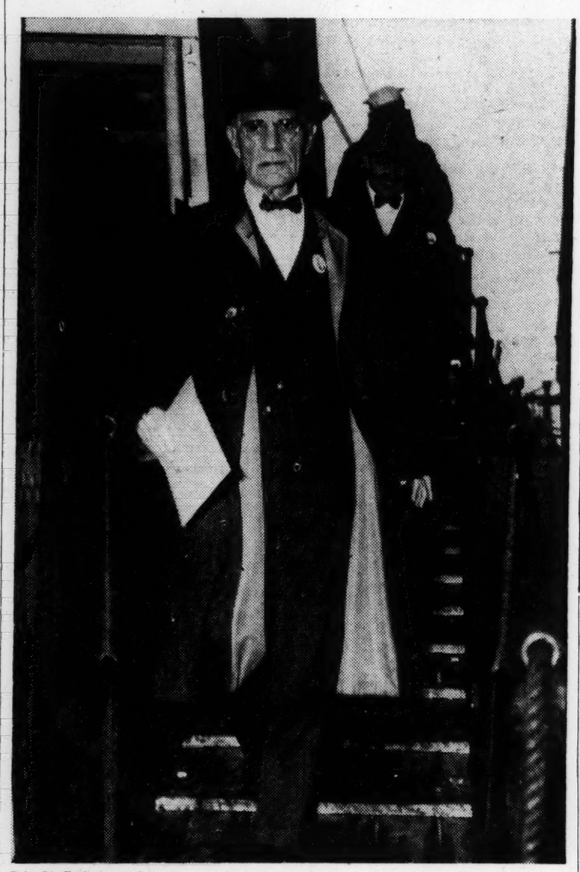
"These are works of frustration and defeat," he declared, "because our generation are members of a fatalistic world. It is for this reason that you must be warned against them."

He challenged the Wellesley seniors to accept individual responsibility, and "to take the great and vigorous words democracy, liberty, and freedom and use them as if they had never been used before!"

Details and pictures of commencement exercises throughout New England: Page 5.

Complete list of honorary degrees awarded today and over the week end: Page 5.

All on Sunk Robin Moor Rescued; Free Peoples Unite for Final Victory; U. S. Orders Nazi Consulates Closed



By a Staff Photographer

U. S. Seizes Danish Vessel in Boston Harbor

Malcom H. McGann, Superintendent of United States Maritime Commission Terminal in South Boston, on gangplank of Danish ship, Rita Maersk, after tacking up order taking title for United States. Another Danish ship, the Emma Maersk, is expected to be taken over momentarily.

The question of what will happen to the remaining crews of the two vessels is a disturbing one in shipping circles. There are about 10 men left to each ship.

It is possible the Danish sailors may be retained by the Maritime Commission to help handle the ships in their new capacity of aiding Britain.

U. S. Closes Nazi Agencies As Step to Halt Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The United States Government today moved decisively to choke off major sources of German propaganda in the United States as it ordered the German Government to close all German consulates in the United States and to remove all Germans employed in them by July 10.

Charging that the consulates and their agents engaged in "improper and unwarranted" activities, the United States ordered the same action taken against the German Library of Information in New York City, the German Railway and Tourist and the Trans-Ocean News Service as well as against their employees of German citizenship.

Added significance was given to the American action by the simultaneous statement from the Treasury Department that the presidential order "freezing" the funds of European countries in this country applied to the German-American Bund and other "fascist" organizations here.

This unexpectedly broad interpretation, announced by John E. Pehle, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of foreign funds, will strike a heavy blow at the dissemination of pro-Axis and defeatist propaganda in this country, it is held.

This followed the double-barrelled action started against the Axis today as six Danish ships were thrown into the fight to supply the democracies and as this Government began an intensive survey of all foreign possessions and assets in this country in an effort to tighten the economic screws on Britain's foes.

This action followed hard upon the President's order "freezing" the assets of all European nations here and authorizing the Department of Justice to begin the survey. They also coincided with word from Rome that Italy immediately had retaliated by "freezing" all American bank accounts there.

In Berlin, the freezing of German and Italian funds was regarded at the Wilhelmstrasse as "unjustified," authorized Germans declared. They said the entire question was being studied carefully—both as to effects of the American measures and possible German counter measures.

All aliens and the agents of alien powers must register their American holdings with the Department, which already has set up an Alien Property Bureau for the purpose of minutely scrutinizing the information coming to it. In this way, it is understood, the Government hopes not only to prevent the use of alien funds for Axis propaganda purposes but also to use them as an economic lever against the Axis war effort.

"Barn Is Empty"

How much the freezing order might accomplish was brought into question, however, by those who recalled that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, recently said the Axis powers, acting in anticipation of such a move, already had withdrawn sizeable portions of their American funds.

"The barn is empty," was Mr. Morgenthau's comment.

Nevertheless, to determine the extent of whatever German and Italian holdings remain, and to ac-

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

German Consul in Boston to close office: Page 2.

Roosevelt order freezing foreign assets: Page 19.

Both U. S. and Britain Seen Yielding to Japan on Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The Japanese Government is successfully holding up the United States to supply oil with which to carry on its war in the Far East.

Freed of all delicate phrases, that is the blunt assertion which stands out in capital letters in a survey of "Oil and the War," issued today by the Foreign Policy Association.

Though couched in quiet and scholarly terms, this report sheds strong light on the fact that while Britain is fighting desperately in the Near East to keep lush oil supplies from falling into the hands of Germany and while millions of Americans on the Eastern seaboard States are being warned that they must face colder homes and gasless Sundays, American oil continues to be funneled into the Far Eastern reservoir of the Axis.

"Country Dissatisfied"

The evidence here is that both Congress and the country are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with this situation and the official explanation that the imminent shortage of fuel comes from lack of transportation not from lack of oil isn't getting anywhere. It is plain that a growing number of people just don't like the idea of supplying any part of the Axis with war material and the prospect that the pinch will soon be felt by motorists and others in the East is strengthening greatly the movement to cut off these sales to Japan.

The oil report of the Foreign Policy Association puts it frankly when it declares that both America and the British are yielding to Japanese intimidation. It isn't called appeasement but it is called "propitiation."

"Tokyo," the F. P. A. asserts, "has been able to force Britain and the United States to sell oil by threatening to strike at the East Indies if an embargo is applied.

"Washington and London appear to agree on the wisdom of propitiating the Japanese by furnishing them with sufficient oil to meet or more than meet their needs.

"If, in the future, the Western powers force a showdown in the Orient, a blockade of oil supplies would not immediately hamper the Japanese fighting forces. By drawing on stored oil and increasing local output to perhaps 20,000,000 barrels, the Empire

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Matsuoka's reaffirmation of pledge pleases Rome: Page 7.

World group dedicated to democratic victory as first step to win democratic peace.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The United States is today the home and headquarters of a new international organization—the kind of organization which may well write the ticket of the future peace.

It is the International Union of Free Peoples.

Without great to-do or search for publicity, it was quietly organized in Washington this week end by the citizen-representatives of 16 countries, many of whom are distinguished world statesmen who, though temporarily in exile, are the leaders of democracy in their homelands.

The purpose of the organization is to mobilize public opinion in all the Nations of the world to further a complete democratic victory and to prepare the way for a constructive democratic peace.

An American, Hugh Moore, Executive Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and President of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, was made chairman of a 16-member organizing body which will later be enlarged.

Leaders of Campaign

The committee includes Dr. Halvdan Koht, former Foreign Minister of Norway; Wou Saofong, former Chinese Foreign Minister; Louis Dolivet, French war ace and International Secretary of the International Peace Campaign; Sir Norman Angell, British Publicist; Robert Inch, Secretary of the League of Nations Association of Canada; Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister; Stephen de Ropp, Polish writer; and Milos Safranck, head of the Czech Press Service.

Other American members of the committee are Dr. Quincy Wright of Chicago University, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; Dr. Clyde Eagleton of New York University, Dr. Esther Brunauer, International Relations Chairman of the American Association of University Women, Clark M. Eichelberger, National director of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, and Frederick C. McKee, Treasurer of the same Committee.

This new organization, representing through its citizen-dele-

Continued on Page 19, Column 7

Miss Cochran to Fly Bomber to Britain

By the Associated Press

Montreal, June 16

Miss Jacqueline Cochran, American flier, was at an eastern Canadian airport today, waiting to fly the Atlantic as first officer on a bombing plane ferried to Britain.

In England, Miss Cochran plans to study the part being played by women in ferrying and other branches of the air service, with reference to possible similar work by women in the national defense of the United States.

Miss Cochran passed the regular tests given to ferry pilots by A.T.F.E.R.O., the organization which ferries bombers to Britain.

Larger Voice In War Urged For Dominions

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—How the Dominions can play a bigger part in the direction of the British war effort is the question being increasingly discussed here.

The Dominion Premiers will soon be in London debating this matter themselves according to the general consensus of newspapers over the week end following Prime Minister Churchill's statement last week that he would warmly welcome such a meeting.

Meanwhile the questions being asked in the House of Commons and in conversations in Parliamentary lobbies disclose an almost revolutionary change of thought in some quarters here toward the future of imperial administration.

Look to Dominions

Said a Member of Parliament to me this morning "the Old Country is due for a renaissance and it's probably the Dominion statesmen with fresh ideas and unfettered by tradition who will be best fitted to come here to London to help us now and

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

White House makes it clear that rescue of Americans does not alter U. S. stand.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, June 16 (AP)—Thirty-five survivors of the American freighter Robin Moor—all those hitherto unaccounted for—landed today at Cape Town from a British ship which rescued them.

The American Legation announced the arrival of the survivors, including seven passengers—four of them Americans—and 28 crewmen.

This group, along with 11 others who had reached Recife, Brazil, had abandoned their ship for lifeboats May 21 in mid-Atlantic just before the Robin Moor was sunk by a submarine.

Further identification of the submarine was expected, as the survivors included the chief officer of the Robin Moor who talked with its commander.

[The Brazilian group was leaving for the United States today.]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—Although the news was received with profound relief, the White House made it clear today that the rescue by a British ship of all the remaining crew and passengers aboard the torpedoed Robin Moor would in no way affect the American Government's position that this was an unjustified attack upon American property and lives by a German U-boat.

Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, declared that immediate steps would be taken to secure further affidavits from the survivors which the White House confidently expected would provide still additional proof of the State Department's contentions.

It was pointed out that in all the information thus far received from Cape Town where the British disembarked the Robin Moor survivors this morning there was no sign that the long-delayed rescue was in any way facilitated by the submarine commander.

Indications today were that the American response to the sinking of the Robin Moor would be promptly forthcoming and would not be in the area of words only.

Harvard Trip Off

The situation was considered so urgent that President Roosevelt canceled at the last minute plans he had made some time ago to visit Hyde Park, N. Y., June 17, to make an inspection tour in and around Boston June 18 and to be present at the Harvard Commencement exercises on June 19.

This anticipated trip is now abruptly out the window and while Mr. Roosevelt's recent recovery from a minor illness provides a proper excuse for cancelling his travel plans, it can be said authoritatively that the President is "standing by" because of the immediate acuteness of the international developments.

In evident preparation for the decision to come, President Roosevelt received Lord Halifax, British Ambassador at noon and scheduled a long afternoon conference with his highest defense strategists, including Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, and the two heads of the Nation's air forces, Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, and Brig. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of air.

Augmented Patrol

Indications now are that in addition to vigorous protest to Berlin, the United States shortly will augment both the naval and air strength of its Atlantic patrol with the prospect that American shipping, wherever it may legally sail under the terms of the Neutrality Law, will be fully protected.

The President's canceled travel arrangements had called for him to leave Washington Tuesday afternoon and pick up Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Bernhardt, at Philadelphia en route to Hyde Park. Instead, the Dutch Royalty will be entertained at the White House next week. At that time Prince Bernhardt, who has but lately reached the United States, is expected to deliver a personally written message from Queen Wilhelmina, who is now in London, to Mr. Roosevelt.

French in Lebanon Sector Put Up Stiffer Resistance

By the Associated Press

Stiffened French resistance to the British drive into Southern Syria was indicated today as the Allied armies occupied positions virtually at the gates of Beirut and Damascus, capitals of Lebanon and Syria.

Capture of Sidon marked advance on the coastal sector, while occupation of Kessoue on the right sector was admitted by Vichy. In the central sector, the British said that heavy fighting was proceeding.

At sea, off Syria, the French claimed that an air-sea battle, in progress for more than 24 hours, had resulted in the damaging of two British destroyers.

By Harold G. Laycock
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Commmand.

WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL ARMY ADVANCING ON BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 16—As the British drive on beyond Sidon on the Lebanese coast toward the Capital City of Beirut, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the French Syrian Army—at least along the coastal sector—desires little more than a speedy end to the Syrian affair.

In some sectors, particularly today, there is stiff French resistance to the British and Free French drives. And at sea the French aircraft together with what minor naval units are available to the French, have put up some scattered opposition.

French in Position

But these evidences of scattered resistance have not been sufficiently uniform or strong to discourage the observation that the Vichy troops desire the quickest possible end to their part in the Syrian campaign.

This was particularly noticeable when the Allied push along the Lebanese Coast was carried out up to Sidon with only two battles.

In both cases the French were already in position and with adequate facilities for defensive action. There was little evidence of any disposition on the part of the French to force either positions or defensive advantages.

This was even more apparent in the fall of Sidon, key to the defense of Beirut.

French resistance at Sidon was, as stated in official British reports, stiff in comparison with that which had been encountered earlier in the drive up the coast. But, considering the numbers of French troops which were stationed to defend the City, resistance was meager.

Before the capture of the City, Australian troops marked time outside, giving a scattered shelling to strategic points in the port, supported by fire from the fleet at sea.

There was no evident thought of counterattack among the French defenders, although they possessed a force within the City which might have been highly effective.

Instead, they withdrew the bulk of their defending army to the north, leaving behind a small contingent of French Foreign Legion troops to cover their retreat. Renowned as an aggressive combination, the Foreign Legion itself showed no sign of taking the initiative, breaking out of the town, or of challenging the attackers in any way.

Cavalry Units Shine

This lack of any genuine French resistance on the coastal sector has enhanced the achievements of the cavalry units which play an important role in the progress.

Their advance might have been a different story had not the hitherto redoutable Spahi—France's Algerian native cavalry—shown a remarkable disinclination to oppose them.

In Syria, the cavalry has been found peculiarly adaptable to the country's topography. After clean

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Bay State Public School Teachers Urged to Line Up for Skilled Defense Work

Federation Of Teachers Backs Move

Recruitment of public school teachers into national defense factories for performance of skilled manual labor has been proposed by the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, it was learned today.

Many employers are interested in hiring teachers, especially manual training instructors, to do summer work as mechanics in factory production, Hugh Nixon, Executive Secretary of the Federation, has written to superintendents of schools in Massachusetts.

He said his information came from Powell M. Cabot, who is in charge of the Massachusetts State Employment Service.

Teachers are "invited and urged" to register with the State Employment Offices, Mr. Nixon declared.

A new Federation Committee on Education and Defense has been established to "bring about effective co-operation between schools, teachers, and defense activities during this period of emergency," he announced.

Voluntary summer schools for training of boys and girls between 15 and 17 in messenger service and signalling are being considered, he said, in preparation for a possible breakdown of communication service.

Teachers are urged to take civilian defense courses during the summer so as to be able to teach the techniques to students in the fall.

State Birth Control Vote Drive Begins

Blanks for securing the 5,000 signatures necessary to put the question of medical freedom regarding birth control on the State ballot in November, 1942, have been issued by the Secretary of State and the campaign to secure the new names of registered voters begins this week, according to an announcement today by Sydney M. Williams, Chairman of the Men's Committee for Medical Rights.

The new signatures will be obtained by volunteer workers in the same way that the 44,565 names were secured on the Initiative Petition last fall, specially active campaigns being conducted in the next few weeks in those cities and towns where petition blanks were not previously circulated.

Adding $1,005 to British Relief

Miss Ruth L. Page, President Beacon Hill Garden Club hands check to Stuart C. Rand, Co-chairman of British War Relief Society, the net proceeds of open gardens last month. The money will be used for four resuscitation units and a rescue patrol boat.

Plan for July 1 Fiscal Year Snagged by Transitory Period

Massachusetts financial experts today agreed to legislation changing the fiscal year opening date from Dec. 1 to July 1, but sharply disagreed over surprise administration plans to shift responsibility of financing the transitory period to a 1943 Legislature.

The hearing on the fiscal year change recommended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural message was conducted by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and strong advocate of the fiscal year change, vigorously opposed the newly revealed administration plan, to avoid financing of the seven-months transitory period by legislative action this year.

Long Study Given

The new program has been outlined by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, who has been studying the fiscal year proposal for some time.

Mr. Moynihan said that it had been determined that passage of a budget to finance the period between Dec. 1, 1942 and July 1, 1943, the date on which the Governor proposes that the change be effective, is not now necessary, and that the issue to be determined at the present legislative session is whether the fiscal year shift should be made.

He insisted that by waiting until the 1943 Legislature, more adequate knowledge of the financial needs will be available.

Mr. MacDonald, on the other hand, insisted that it is essential to finance the transitory period through action at this session.

Both officials agreed to the necessity of the fiscal year change to bring about more adequate budget control. They pointed out that under the present system at least six months of the budget year goes by before the Legislature actually approves of the current expenditure program.

This condition, they argued, makes impossible thorough budget control.

Time to Approve Budget

A July 1 fiscal year would permit time for legislative approval of the budget before the spending year opened.

Mr. Moynihan and Mr. MacDonald agreed that the July 1 fiscal year would simplify relations between the state and the Federal Government. They added that several state departments receive Federal grants based upon the Federal fiscal year, which opens on July 1.

Thirty-five of the forty-eight States, Mr. Moynihan told the Commission, now operate on the July 1 fiscal year.

The Administration and Finance official said that all experts who have studied the subject believe the transition can be made without the necessity of new revenue or assessment of an additional state tax upon the cities and towns.

Originally, he explained, it had been feared that a deficit of $5,000,000 might accrue through the transaction.

Mr. Moynihan said that to make the transition without new revenue the Legislature must advance to June 1 the date of payment of taxes from national bank and trust companies, public utility corporations, and insurance companies.

U. S. Aid to Hub Traffic Looms

Prospects of getting Federal funds to help finance the proposed central traffic artery in Boston brightened materially today when it was learned at City Hall that the Federal Bureau of Roads will send an engineer to Boston to survey the traffic situation.

A promise that the engineer will be on hand in the Hub early in July has been given City officials by Thomas McDonald, Director of the Federal Bureau of Roads, it is learned.

Key officials in Washington are said to view construction of highway improvements in urban centers as a particularly important phase of national defense road building. Although no funds for a project such as the central artery are available at this moment, prospects are reported good for such allocation of money.

The Federal Bureau of Roads is at present conducting traffic surveys in Chicago, Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C., and San Diego and Oakland, Calif.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Bunker Hill Day celebration in Charlestown. A "Night before" carnival will begin at the Sullivan Square Playground at 6 p. m., with United States Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky as principal speaker. Othe: speakers will include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. There will be a band concert at Emmons Playground, at 7 p. m., and a community banquet, State Armory, Bunker Hill Street, at 7:30 p. m.

Showing of the British war film "Thumbs Up!" for the benefit of the British War Relief, under the auspices of the British War Relief Society of Wellesley. Other films on the program will be "Wings of Youth", "Atlantic Patrol", and "Guards of the North," each concerning Canadian men; "America's Call to Arms," an interpretation of the United States' role, and "Children From Overseas", on child guests. Sir Herbert Ames, former Canadian representative at the League of Nations, is to comment on the films. In the Senior High School Auditorium, Wellesley Hills, at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday

day outing in Sharon, conducted by he Brookline Bird Club. Meet at South tation to take the 8:40 train for Sharon. rrive at Sharon Station by automobile t 9:06 a. m. Leader, Miss Merritt, Lon. 17. Costs, 90 cents.

ker Hill Day celebrations in Charlesown. Children's athletic games will be eatured at the Barry Playground at 9 a. m.; a doll carriage parade will be held at Monument Square at 10 a. m.; a three-mile run will begin at 11 a. m.; a ten-mile run, starting in Stoneham and ending at City Square, begins at noon; the Bunker Hill Day parade, with civic and military organizations participating, will begin at 2:15 p. m., and a ball game will be held in Barry Playground at 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Boston Housing Contract

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority approved today a $1,564,500 contract with John B. Owen, Boston, for general construction, including demolition, plumbing, heating, site improvement and landscaping, of 414 low-rent, slum clearance homes in Boston. The Authority said work would start immediately and be completed in ten months.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

General Wilby in Charge Of First Corps Army Area

New England, the nation's First Corps Army Area, today had a new commanding officer as Brig. General Francis B. Wilby began his new duties by holding a series of staff conferences.

General Wilby succeeds Major General James A. Woodruff, who retired from active duty and is now en route to Honolulu where he and Mrs. Woodruff will visit a son and daughter.

General Wilby has been stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y., where he has been chief of staff of the First Army. He was graduated from West Point in 1905, and most of his service has been with the Corps of Engineers. He holds the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Medal for his services during the World War.

F. D. R.'s Son Called—John Roosevelt, youngest son of President Roosevelt, today enrolled for a course in the Navy Supply Corps School at the Harvard Business School. This is his first assignment following active call to duty in the U. S. Navy. He holds the rank of ensign. Now that he is on active duty, all four of the President's sons are in the armed services of the country.

More Destroyers—Work was getting well underway at Boston Navy Yard today on two new destroyers, "634" and "635," following launching on Saturday of the Forrest and the Fitch, which slid down the ways in less than a year after their keels were laid.

The Forrest and the Fitch are of 1,700 tons each and among the first Bristol type constructed.

Another Chapel—Only a few hours after ground was broken at Fort Andrews in Boston Harbor for the first of New England's 28 new army chapels, the New England Quartermaster Construction Division announced awarding of a $30,446 contract for construction of a 250-man mess hall and one regimental chapel at Fort Adams in the harbor defense of Narragansett Bay. The contract goes to Disandro Brothers of Providence, R. I.

Large Armies Needless?—The week end saw the advancing of a challenging viewpoint on the present military defense effort, when Major Charles Spencer Hart of New York, member of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Selective Service, declared that "mass armies are as out of date as bows and arrows."

He called on the Army to "stop drafting men by the million and concentrate on providing as swiftly as possible a smaller and more manageable army of armored tanks, artillery and planes."

Civilian Air Army—Establishment of a civilian air army under auspices of the National Office of Civilian Defense was seen in the action of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York in appointing Guy P. Gannett, publisher of the Portland Press Herald, to a special commission to draft plans for a national civil aeronautics reserve.

Mayor LaGuardia, civilian defense chief, made the appointment after hearing Mr. Gannett, who is chairman of Maine's aeronautics commission, outline verbally in Washington a plan to enlist the nation's private pilots and civilian-owned planes for emergency defense work.

Conscription of Women—Although it is believed in Washington that no legislation for the conscription of women for Army service is contemplated, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts has proposed a voluntary women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The Corps would comprise women volunteers for noncombatant service in jobs for which they are qualified as well as men. The organization would be simliar to the corps now doing volunteer work in England. The Rogers Bill (HR4906) has been referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

German Consul in Boston To Speed Closing of Office

Dr. Herbert Scholz, German Consul in Boston since November, 1938, said this afternoon that he would close the consulate here and leave the United States by July 10, as ordered by President Roosevelt.

The Consul, who has been in the limelight several times since he was transferred here from Washington, was at his attractive Beacon Hill residence and consulate at 39 Chestnuf Street when asked about the Presidential order.

"We have heard that employees of the German consulate must leave the Country by order of President Roosevelt by July 10," he said, "and, of course, we will leave."

Two flag poles sometimes have carried the Nazi swastika extended from the old Beacon Hill house. No swastikas were flying today.

"The flags fly only on holidays," the Consul explained, as he prepared to leave the office with a young visitor. A painting of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler looked down upon him from the wall as he turned to go.

Asked to comment upon the Presidential order, he said, "You will have to go to the Embassy for that."

Dr. Scholz was last in the news when his driving license was suspended by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank Goodwin last October after the Newton police had summoned him for a parking violation. Dr. Scholz pleaded that he was immune to prosecution in such cases under international treaties, and his case was dismissed by Judge Donald E. Mayberry in Newton District Court. Mr. Goodwin thereupon restored the Consul's driving license.

Librarians of the Nation Gather for Boston Session

Already 3,800 persons have registered as delegates to the sixty-third annual conference of the American Library Association, to open in Boston on June 19. It is expected that 5,000 members will have attended the sessions, most of which will be held in the Mechanics Building, before the conference closes on June 25. The previous record in registration of the organization totaled 3,100, when the librarians met in New York, in 1937.

Round-table discussions will take place on every conceivable form of library work. An impressive list of speakers suggests interesting and stimulating addresses. Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, will welcome delegates at the first general session, on Thursday evening. Other speakers at that meeting will be Miss Essae M. Culver, Retiring President of the Association, and William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government, Harvard University, whose subject will be "national morale."

For the first time, this year, two nonlibrarians will receive special honor for distinguished service to libraries. The Association will confer citations on two library trustees, to be chosen, after careful consideration by a special jury on citations.

Award of Medals

On Friday afternoon, the Newbery Medal will be awarded, for the outstanding children's book of 1940. The award, established in 1921, by Frederic G. Melcher, Editor of Publishers' Weekly, has been conferred by the Association on 19 books for children. The prize-winner last year was James Dougherty's "Daniel Boone." The Caldecott Medal will be presented at the same time. This will be given to the year's most distinguished picture-book artist, for children. The medal was last conferred on Ingri and Edgar d'Aulaire for their "Abraham Lincoln."

Medal winners will be the Association's guests at the annual awards dinner. The Newbery medal derives its name from that of John Newbery, early English publisher of juvenile books. The Caldecott medal bears the name of Randolph Caldecott, famous illustrator.

While much sober work will be accomplished in a number of important directions, concerning every type of library service, there will be evening hours of gaiety, including, for example, two "Pops" concerts at Symphony Hall, and country dancing for delegates each evening in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

Special Exhibitions

The Central Library, in Copley Square, as well as numerous branches of the Boston Public Library, will display special exhibitions of rare treasures in its possession.

The Museum of Fine Arts will hold a special exhibition pertaining to art educational work done by museums all over the United States. James S. Plaut, Director of the Institute of Modern Art, will be host to the librarians at a private view of works by Winslow Homer, and will speak to them on the history and purpose of the Institute.

Latin American library co-operation, work with the foreign-born, music libraries, library service to natural scientists and engineers, and work in the schools, furnish some of the topics listed for special attention.

Charles H. Brown, incoming President of the Association, will speak at the meeting Tuesday evening. In addition to delegates from all States in the Union, visitors from Canada and South America will also attend the conference.

Wide World

John Roosevelt Enters U. S. Navy

President Roosevelt's youngest son reported for active service this morning at the U. S. Navy Supply Corps School, at the Baker Library, Business School, Harvard University. John is here shown with Commander Edwin S. Eddiegorde U. S. Navy who is in charge of the school. Mr. Roosevelt will have the grade of ensign in the Navy and will be in uniform in about two weeks.

English Expert in Air Raids Urges Bay State Speed Safety

Massachusetts civilian defense workers were urged today to speed up air-raid precaution activities by Lieut. Col. Harry M. Leapman, of England, who arrived in Boston to serve as an instructor at the Air-Raid Precaution School sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

In his first interview since arriving in the United States on Saturday, after a trans-Atlantic flight, Colonel Leapman warned that development of the long-range bombers and the aircraft carriers has completely altered the conception of war, as he praised the civilian defense work already accomplished.

Colonel Leapman, veteran of the first World War, and active in air-raid precaution work in England, expressed the opinion that the British people would like to have the United States actively participating in the war.

"I believe the people in England would like to see the States in the war," he said. "However, they are not weeping because they aren't in. After all, we have a common tongue and a common purpose."

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, told newspapermen that Colonel Leapman is the first British officer to come to the United States to aid in State civilian defense activity. The British Colonel will help perfect air-raid defense work by serving as instructor in the present air-raid school and in other schools to be established.

Asked whether Boston was in danger of being bombed, Colonel Leapman said, "This fellow Hitler is likely to do anything." He pointed out that an enemy can get within range easily through the use of airplane carriers.

Colonel Leapman said the British were "very satisfied" with the American planes they have been receiving. He also expressed the opinion that Germany "has not been properly bombed as yet. Nothing to what she will be."

During the interview, the British officer was told that New England cities contain a large number of wooden buildings. He said it would be difficult to save such structures from destruction by incendiary bombs.

He told Committee officials that morale of the British people "is simply magnificent" under bombings.

Although he said that he had seen little of the defense work already done here, it was evident that the work was well begun.

Colonel Leapman, answering a direct question as to whether gas is considered a serious potential danger in England, said the British people are of the opinion that "this fellow (Hitler) will use gas sooner or later and for that reason everyone in England is fully prepared." He said that just prior to leaving England he was engaged in gas attack precaution work.

Curley Given More Time To Sell Property

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and three times Mayor of Boston, today won a four-months continuance of the City of Boston's supplementary proceedings to recover $42,735.

The continuance was granted by Judge Bert E. Holland, of the West Roxbury District Court, who found that the defendant has property which is not exempt from being taken on execution to satisfy the judgment won by the City in Suffolk Superior Court.

The continuance was granted in order to permit Mr. Curley to dispose of the property necessary to satisfy the judgment. The City's judgment was based upon a breach of trust brought in 1937. The City alleged that Mr. Curley, while Mayor, improperly retained funds from a settlement of a land damage case resulting from construction of the Kenmore subway and brought against the City during his term.

First hearing on the former Governor's ability to pay was held June 2. At this hearing Mr. Curley testified that he owned a quicksilver mine "20 miles beyond Midas in the County of Ivanhoe in the State of Nevada" which he valued at $125,000.

He said at the time that he thought he could dispose of the property at a profit. The Court continued the case until today.

This morning's hearing ended suddenly after a brief bench conference during which Edward F. McClennon, special corporation counsel for the City, submitted an order for the continuance to the Court. The order, approved by Judge Holland, set the next hearing for Oct. 6, and provided that Mr. Curley should not dispose of any of his property without paying the judgment to the City, but gave him the right to apply a "reasonable amount" to the support of himself and his wife, to taxes, and to installments on his 1941 Buick.

Notice of the order was immediately acknowledged by Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley.

Busy Maine Mills, Factories Nearly Blot Out Joblessness

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 16—Industrial employment conditions in Maine continue to improve. Busy mills and shoe factories, together with the bustling activities in the shipyards and construction of new yards, have absorbed many of the State's unemployed. In addition there is the customary seasonal decline in unemployment which comes with the opening of many beach and inland resorts. As a result employment on WPA projects has declined, and were it not for the State-wide airport projects under WPA supervision, it is likely the rolls would be reduced even more.

There are other signs, too, of the industrial revival. Retail business is up. In Bath there is a housing problem. In Lewiston, the large mill city, industrial pay rolls for May this year indicated an increase of about $56,000 a week over May, 1940.

Shoe Trade Labor Shortage

In Auburn, the shoe city, both employment and wages are far better than a year ago and for the first time in many years there is some indication that a shortage of help is impending.

The type of help referred to is the skilled help necessary in certain departments of the shoe industry. Believing that under the Wage and Hour Act it will be difficult to train new workers in the factories, a group of Auburn manufacturers, together with other city officials, met this week with a representative of a Lynn shoe school, to see what might be done to solve the impending problem. They learned the Lynn school, started 25 years ago, now has an average of 800 pupils during the year. Although no official action has been taken, it is believed an effort to open some such vocational training center here may be made. School officials attended the conference.

One of the best factors in the renewed industrial prosperity trend has been the harmonious relations which have existed between employers and employees in the various industries. Despite a unionizing campaign by the Textile Workers Union (C. I. O.) in the textile centers, there have been no actual work stoppages and no real trouble.

Textile Unionization

The textile organizing campaign is being conducted in orderly fashion. First there is the campaign to interest workers in organizing, then when leaders feel sufficient have signed cards, there is a petition to the Labor Board for a consent election. So far the union has not lost an election. The Hill mill, employing about 1,000 in Lewiston, and the union have agreed, this week, on a consent election to be held under Labor Board auspices, June 24. The union and the Continental mill signed an agreement, this week, similar to that signed recently by the Androscoggin.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Broken clouds and scattered showers this evening followed by clearing tonight; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature; gentle westerly winds tonight; lowest temperature near 58 degrees.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers, foggy on the coast tonight; Tuesday clearing; no important change in temperature.

Vermont: Clearing tonight; Tuesday fair; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers followed by clearing tonight; Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds becoming westerly south of Portland tonight; gentle to moderate northwest winds Tuesday; broken clouds to overcast with showers tonight followed by clearing south of Portland late tonight and over north portion Tuesday; fog on coast until winds become westerly.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate winds mostly westerly; generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	72	New Orleans	74	89
Chicago	58	61	New York	65	80
Denver	54	78	Norfolk	67	88
Kansas City	64	80	Philadelphia	66	82
Los Angeles		56	St. Louis	57	76
Miami	82	91	San Francisco	56	..
Minneapolis	54	76	Washington	64	..

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., June 16.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:57 p. m., height, 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 6:17 a. m., height, 8.8 feet.
Lights all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.

Cargo of Salmon Arrives by Truck

With the fresh salmon season on, and demand augmented by the popularity of fresh salmon and green peas for the June 17 menu, two New Brunswick fishermen brought their cargo of 6,800 pounds to Boston Fish Pier in the quick time of 17 hours by means of a refrigerated truck.

The men, Aldric Gallant and Albert LeBlanc, took turns at the wheel on the 576-mile run, from Shediac, N. B., to Boston, stopping only once, and that time at the border. They left today for another trip. Salmon usually comes to Boston chiefly by rail, with some brought by steamer. The change in schedule of the Eastern Steamship Lines, effective this week, omits the call at Saint John, N. B. The fishermen say the truck method was quicker and the less expensive way to get their fish here.

Commissions For U. of V. Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 16—Thirty-seven men at the University of Vermont are candidates for commissions in the reserves of the United States Army, and are to receive them during the exercises of the University's 137th Commencement today. Seventeen of the men are to graduate from the Medical College and will be commissioned as First Lieutenants in the Medical Reserve; seventeen from the academic colleges are to be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Infantry Reserve, one after reaching legal age, June 20, 1941, and one after completing the summer camp requirement. Three members of the academic graduating classes will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Quartermaster Reserve.

Elevator Strike Extension Looms

Further elevator strikes in downtown Boston office buildings have been temporarily called off "on account of rain," but measures are being taken to stop all deliveries to many C. W. Whittier & Bro. buildings, Philip Mack, American Federation of Labor union organizer, said today.

Picket lines will be thrown around "a large number" of Whittier buildings to prevent their receiving deliveries, he predicted, pointing out that "90 per cent" of Boston truck drivers are unionized and will "never violate a picket line."

Frank A. Ewert, Office Manager of Whittier and Bro., could not be reached for comment on the threatened action.

Hearings before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will be held on Wednesday in a further attempt to settle the week-old strike, which now affects 15 office buildinngs.

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Winthrop, Renowned Pioneer, Founded City of Changes

"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
First of six articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I have been sitting on a bench in the principal park of America's fifth largest metropolitan area. In other words, I was on the Boston Common, beside a leisurely group of men, much as gather here on most days to rest, to visit, and to debate.

Going there, I passed the First Church, where I saw an imposing statue of John Winthrop, who was the leader of the group that founded the city of Boston, 311 years ago. His statue revealed a tall, handsome man, with ample beard and flowing hair, wearing a Shakespearean collar, a long tunic, breeches and slippers with buckles. None of the men who frequent the Common look at all like John Winthrop. They'd certainly laugh if they saw the father of their city pass by.

And Mr. Winthrop, even though he laid out this city, would undoubtedly get lost in its winding streets. He would probably have to ask many persons about the way to the places he wished to find. And many of them would answer him in syllables he never heard before, in variations of the American language unfamiliar to him.

If he should consult the very obliging Council of Social Agencies about those peculiar accents, he would learn that the strangeness is quite natural, for only one Bostonian family-head out of five is native born of native-born parents. Only one out of four of the men here on the Common would be a native-born white of native parents.

Boys of Latin School

If John Winthrop should go into the splendid City Library on imposing Copley Square, he would find a sedate little black book containing the names of all the boys who attend the Latin School from 1635 to 1884. If he should pick out the year 1740, he would find 31 names on the roll, practically every one of which would be familiar to him. He would be very much at home with Saltonstall, Lawrence, Parker, Newton, Holyoke, and the like.

If, after that, he turned the pages of the book to the year 1840, he would still find such names as those among which he had spent his life. One of the 47 boys of 1840 was a Farley and a few others were from ancestors that had never worshipped in Puritan churches, but most were like Adams, Bliss, Clarke, Crosby, Steele, etc.

If Father Winthrop had returned this interesting black book to the shelf and asked a librarian for a 1940 catalog of the Latin School, he would find himself in an unfamiliar world. For example, the sixth class had 353 pupils, listed alphabetically. Letters, taken at random, lead off with such names as: Ackerman, Bachman, Cahn, Eliades, Hagelstein, Obelsky, Quaglieri, Sahagian.

If he should look at the names of the 3,431 boys in the famous English High, he could find among the first 10: Abany, Abraham, Acquaviva, Adamchek, but no Adams. The last five are Zoes, Zographos, Zoll, Zunino, Zwalewski. He would find 85 boys in school whose names begin with "O'."

Names Signify Changes

If he should wonder what boys are on the honor roll and ask for the latest number of the English High Record he would find on page 19, 227 names of which 56 are in the Senior Class. Typical of them are Aledda, Copasso, Georgopoulos, Lippa, Shreiar, Wong. The list of the 81 Honor Roll sophomores begins with Ajemian and ends with Yurewicz. This page of the elite of Boston youth dramatically reveals how Boston has changed.

If Father Winthrop should leave the Public Library and go to the Common, where his cows used to graze, I think he might almost feel as an immigrant and stranger among these Americans of his own city. If he sat a while to study and reflect, he might be inclined to say, at first, that everything had changed, that this was not his Boston, and these were not his people. Then, probably, he would find one thing that had not changed, namely, change itself, that is, the spirit of change.

And that's why he founded Boston. That's why he helped found America. It was for the sake of change. Those first Puritains came precisely to establish something new, to change the environment about them and the prevalent way of life. That's why the first workers and artisans and farmers came; that's why they opened schools, built churches, set up a new state. That process has never stopped. It is America and it is Boston.

The Puritans bettered themselves, moved up and moved out. The Irish came, bettered themselves, moved up and moved out. So did the Jews. So did the Italians—the Greeks, Lithuanians, Poles, and Armenians. All groups have moved over the same path. Boston has always kept it open

Open to All Comers

The route, at least symbolically, is: North End, Latin or English High, some College or University, then a home in the wooded suburbs. No group in Boston has a monopoly of this highway to betterment. No privileged masters guard a toll gate. The way is for all comers. Beside honor student Adams there sits honor student Amades and honor student Bacigalupo.

If you should go into an area of this city called East Boston, you would find yourself in a pleasant little peninsula, that was once covered with the farms, pastures, and gardens of a few Yankee families. Then it developed into a prosperous shipping center.

During the second quarter of last century it underwent a rapid growth and records show that in 1844 the Congregationalists sold their church there to the Roman Catholics for $5,000. That year the Roman Catholics of East Boston had 58 baptisms; 10 years later 338. In other words, the Yankees were moving out to larger fields and the Irish were moving in.

Then the Irish moved out and Jews moved in. After that the Jews moved out and the Italians moved in. At present East Boston is inhabited largely by persons of Italian descent. They also are moving out. The whole of Boston is undergoing a similar change.

Group of Wide Influence

Colonial Boston was situated on a little peninsula, mounting toward three hilltops and almost completely surrounded with water. In that small area lived for about 200 years a group of determined, energetic Yankees, who exerted an enormous influence upon America and the world. They created there some of America's most sacred landmarks. Each monument indicates a great dynamic change for the betterment of man.

The space proved too small and the inhabitants graded down the hills, pushed back the sea and built new, more spacious homes. Their congested downtown streets they left to newcomers. A little later, they moved out to new houses they had built and went to still more attractive dwellings further from factories and shops. Then the downtown newcomers moved into the homes vacated by the often-moving Yankees, leaving the old, crowded downtown quarters to still newer comers.

Thus Boston has developed, decade by decade. In 1870 it had a quarter of a million inhabitants; in 1900 half a million; in 1930 three quarters of a million.

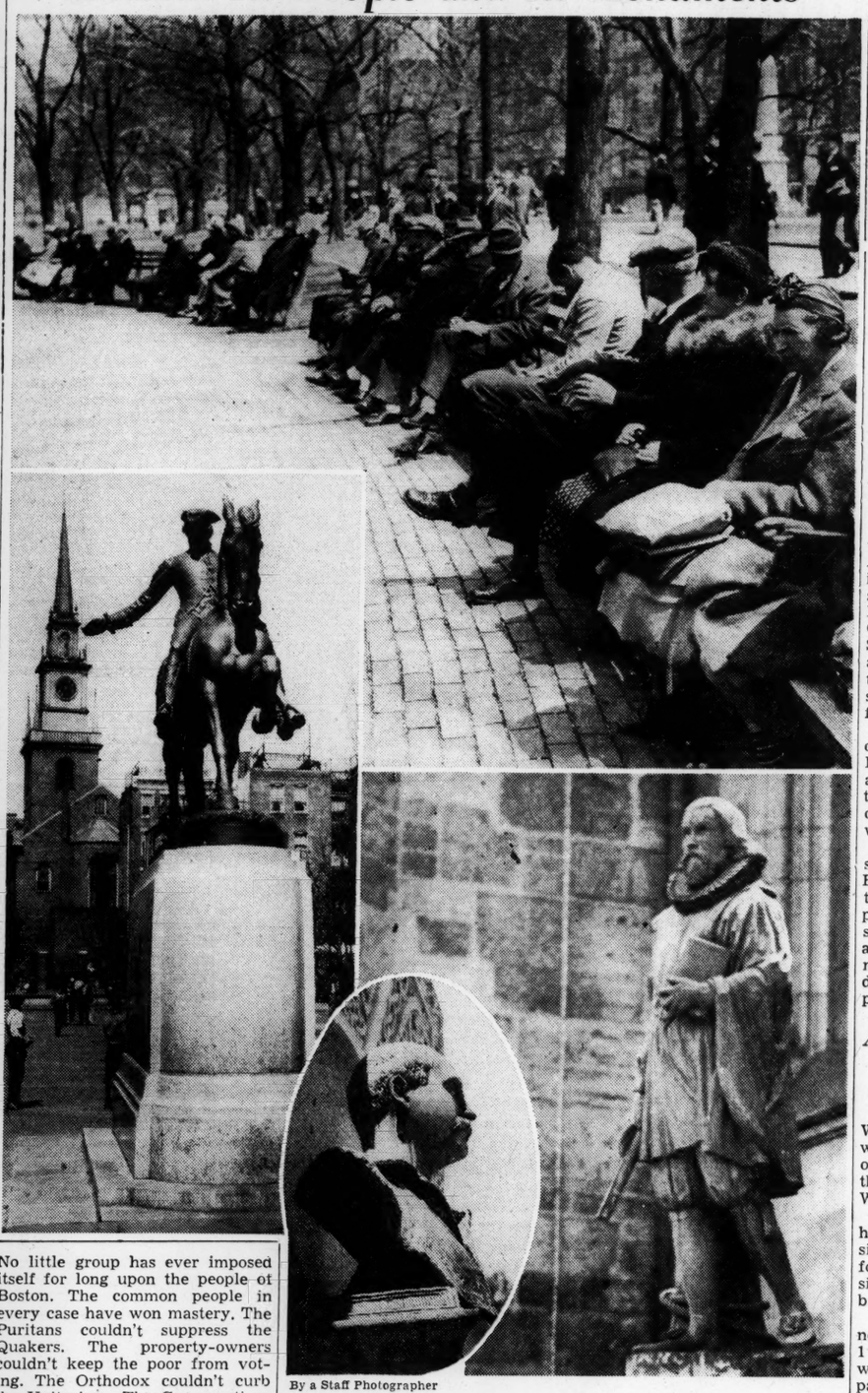
Boston has long been in flux, the whole city has flowed as a Gulf Stream. Multitudes have moved out, along the rivers, up the hills, into the woods. Every year a new ring was added to Boston, as to a growing tree. Boston had a thousand escalators moving out from the Hub and upon those steps every group moved up. The workers have moved to a higher plain. The masses of the people are better educated. Homes are steadily becoming more attractive. All elements are integrating themselves into a social organism that ever advances.

Inspiring Despite Defects

A single glance at Boston is discouraging. It has many defects. It is far from the ideal city of man. But in the long view, it is magnificently inspiring. It made a stupendous promise in saying that men are created equal, and tried an experiment of boundless daring in saying men could govern themselves. But it has largely kept that promise; it is making that experiment succeed.

Who is making it succeed? What is Boston? The people themselves.

Boston: Its People and Its Monuments



By a Staff Photographer

A City of Liberators and Prophets

Top—Scene on Boston Common. Lower left—Dallin's statue of Paul Revere; Old North Church in the background. Lower center—Bust of John Boyle O'Reilly, distinguished Boston poet. Lower right—Gov. Winthrop statue, Boston, Mass.

No little group has ever imposed itself for long upon the people of Boston. The common people in every case have won mastery. The Puritans couldn't suppress the Quakers. The property-owners couldn't keep the poor from voting. The Orthodox couldn't curb the Unitarians. The Conservatives couldn't silence the Abolitionists. The factory-owners have not stopped labor organizations. The people themselves have imposed their will.

Men and women of every class and racial origin have gathered in Boston. At the beginning, most members of each group lived badly but all have moved steadily toward freedom, toward unity, and toward a better life.

Boston is a city of great faith. It is a city of liberators and of prophets. Here men believed vastly and made enormous claims on right. They also sacrificed greatly for their claims. Decade by decade they make the claims come true. The process never ends. Boston always grows.

Uruguay Now Almost Unit In Adhesion to Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The hostile reception to the Nazi-subsidized newspaper Libertad is one of many recent manifestations of the crystallization of popular opinion into a unanimity and enthusiasm which will have to be taken seriously into account as the Government of President Baldomir reacts to the new North American war attitude.

Foreign Minister Alberto Guani has publicly recognized the condition of national sentiment. He admits—and there is no trace of regret in his admission—a practically unanimous Uruguayan adhesion to the democratic cause as represented by Great Britain and the United States. It is further admitted that the people are in no mere passive mood. The majority would probably prefer to be active allies if and when the United States enters the war, although the Foreign Minister cannot go as far as this, of course.

Ready for More Sacrifices

Elsewhere in South America there is, chiefly, economic anxiety, the apprehension of great sacrifices to come, as the United States approaches the decisive hour. Here, in Uruguay, there is more an air of political expectancy. The Country would not necessarily follow a North American example in belligerency but it might be ready for a diplomatic rupture with the totalitarians.

Uruguayans themselves are conscious of being ahead of their neighbors in active sympathy with the democracies. The newspaper El Dia criticized South American nations for a "deplorable state of indifference toward the titantic struggle against the despotic aggression of the totalitarians." It would be a misfortune for these republics, it declared, if they disregarded the resolute attitude of the United States.

Representatives—unofficial but trustworthy—have toured the continent and acquainted neighbors with details of Nazi conspiracies in Uruguay and of the democratic urge of the Uruguayan people. Their revelations of Nazi plotting provoked great interest. It is one thing to hear about the "fifth column" and quite another to be presented with first-hand evidence from a joint parliamentary investigation.

Hugo Fernandez Artucio, a Uruguayan journalist, is one of these itinerant spokesmen. In an "America Beware!" message to Colombia he warned of the danger of accepting German diplomats who combined their ordinary duties with active membership in Nazi organizations. He cited these cases:

Specific "Column" Cases

A naval attaché in Argentina who is also the chief of a military section of the Nazi Party in that country; the consul in Callao who is a Party director in Peru; the Press Attaché in the Legation in Ecuador who is a Gestapo officer; a Secretary in the same Legation who leads the local assault troops, and the Commercial Attaché to the Embassy in Chile who is a district Party chief.

There is a small Uruguayan minority opposed to the mass tendencies. It is composed principally of the National "Herrerista" oppositionists—a conservative, nationalistic party that did not fully support the anti-Nazi investigation and is opposed to continental defense bases on the ground there is no danger of totalitarian invasion and because these might facilitate North American "penetration."

The Colorado Party, headed by President Baldomir, is more liberal than the "Herrerista" Party, but, under the 1934 Constitution, the oppositionists have parliamentary and cabinet participation rights. Señor Baldomir has threatened to alter the Constitution. The broad issue leads to the 1942 presidential election.

Barely a day passes during parliamentary session without some speech or project emphasizing national identification with the democracies.

Recruiting Age Cut To 19 in Australia

ADELAIDE, South Australia, June 16 (AP)—Because of the need for reinforcements in the Middle East, the minimum age for recruits for the Imperial Force in Australia has been reduced from 20 to 19, it was annouuced June 14.

Few States Add New Taxes, Some Report Cut in Levies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Here's something of a pleasant surprise for the taxpayer—and who isn't a taxpayer? Right in the face of stiffening Federal taxes and climbing commodity prices State legislators this year have not only failed to impose new or added State levies, but in some cases have done a little slicing.

Out of the legislatures, most of them now adjourned, comes this encouraging news. It means that one of the major tax collectors that knock at our doors, the states, is going a bit easier than usual. The other two, local governments, and the Federal Government, are not expected to be so lenient, though.

About the only ones who face new taxes as far as State taxes are concerned are users of tobacco. Smokers in Illinois, Maine, and Oregon must now pay, as a result of a new law, a two-cent levy on every package of cigarettes. And in Oklahoma they must dig down now for five cents for each ordinary package instead of the old rate of three cents. Maine's new law became effective April 25, Oregon's June 14, and Illinois' goes into effect on July 1.

The Illinois tax collector expects that from smokers in this State he'll get close to $20,000,000 for the next two-year period. Incidentally this money is to compensate for an anticipated loss of revenue from an anticipated reduction in the State sales tax. Thus in Illinois it is not after all a new tax, but a shift of part of the burden from the general public to buyers of specific goods.

Measures to tax cigarettes were introduced in eight states. Three turned them down, four adjourned without taking action, and another, Missouri, is still considering the idea.

Altogether 25 States make tobacco users pay special levies. Fourteen of them collect 2 cents a package, seven charge 3 cents, and three levy 5 cents.

States Cut Taxes

In the general tax field, the Council of State Government's here reports, lawmakers of Vermont, Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Maine, New Mexico, Georgia, Utah, Iowa, Maryland, Indiana, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Tennessee turned down proposals for new taxes or extensions of existing levies.

Then those that have gone so far as to make some cuts and apply more exemptions: Vermont, Maryland, Indiana, and Colorado.

This generous attitude flowing from the State capitals was expressed also in another way. As a result of 1941 legislation cities will receive a larger share now of State-collected taxes. At least 10 law-making bodies tacked up new tax-sharing laws, and similar proposals are, or were, under consideration in several more. These deal chiefly with giving the cities larger shares of gasoline, liquor, automobile, and intangible tax collections.

A study of the legislative season's grist shows also that with removal by Idaho, North Dakota, and Utah, of Feeral Government employee immunity from state income taxes, all 32 States which tax personal incomes now have laws enabling them to collect on such Federal salaries. Though not a matter of a new tax, this is an extension, and counteracts to some extent the more favorable treatment of the taxpayers throughout the rest of the legislative programs.

Belgian Food Issue Grave

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Clandestine markets with exorbitant prices, inability to secure imports and the demands of German troops of occupation were said by the Agriculture Department today to have made the food situation in Belgium probably the most critical in Europe.

Food rations at present allowed the Belgian population were described as "extremely scanty."

Reports indicate, the Department said, that present rations of bread, flour and cereals were little, if at all, over one-half of peacetime consumption. The normal consumer's meat and fat rations were said to be probably between one-fourth and one-third of consumption before the outbreak of war.

"These rations, however, are largely theoretical, and the population in the urban and industrial centers are unable," the department said, "to get their full allowances."

The Department said there were many clandestine markets where people of means can buy additional food at exorbitant prices absolutely out of reach for low and average income groups.

Pointing out that Belgium is basically dependent upon imports of large quantities of food and feeds, the Department said that the British blockade as well as German control over the Belgian economy had aggravated the food situation. It said Germany exercises priority over the Belgium industrial output, whch, in turn, provides the country's only buying power for food supplies from abroad.

The Department said this latter fact was credibly reported to have been responsible for Belgium's failure in recent negotiations with Russia for grain.

"Money incomes are low, and even official food prices—to say nothing of the prices in the clandestine markets—have risen substantially. An even more important point is that the shops are simply not supplied with the quantities required to honor the ration coupons. Fats and meats cannot as a rule be purchased even in the small amounts of the rations. The potato ration, which in theory is not much below normal consumption, in practice is not more than a third of the legal allowance."

Nation Gives New Meaning To Flag Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—The anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress — known to Americans all as Flag Day—had a special meaning to thousands of Americans who assembled in New York and throughout the Nation on Saturday in parades and observances sponsored by patriotic, civic, and governmental organizations.

To countless citizens it was an occasion to renew their allegiance to their national symbol on its 164th birthday. To speakers it was an occasion to appeal to unity and sacrifice in defense of American freedom, to express concern over strikes and labor-capital disputes and warn against "fifth columnists" who would desecrate the flag.

In New York, societies rich in tradition, including the Sons of The American Revolution, participated in ceremonies, and 5,000 children staged a parade near Central Park. In Philadelphia, Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court declared to an audience in Independence Hall that both capital and labor would suffer through selfishness or indifference in the present emergency.

Justice Roberts said the people of the United States would never listen to counsels of despair such as, "We have turned too late to the task of hardening our muscles and our wills to meet the dangers which confront us."

"Such things," he said, "were said of our sister democracies, the British Democracies of Nations, in the autumn of 1939. Events have proved the sayings false. We have stood with hearts beating fast and a new light in our eyes as we witnessed the glorious sacrifice that democratic Nation has made to protect its way of life."

Automotive Experts See Old 'Gas Buggy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Automotive engineers who design today's cars took time off to hold a "clinic" June 5 over the first gas buggy to roll over a West Virginia road.

Displayed in front of convention headquarters was a chain-driven, side-cranking wooden car, which for 36 years has been in the possession of G. P. Argabrite of Lewisburg, W. Va.

Advertised as "guaranteed noiseless and capable of speeds of 1 to 25 m. p. h.," the old timer still will run "if tinkered with and pampered long enough," said Mr. Argabrite.

Streamlining of automobiles will produce little economy of operation unless proper power plants are developed and installed, the engineers were told at a business session.

James C Zeger, Chrysler engineer, said that "it is practical to streamline for fuel economy only if the power system is engineered to fit the body."

Army Must Leave Families in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Army officers and men assigned to off shore posts were ordered in effect yesterday to leave their families and household goods behind.

The War Department prohibited transportation of dependents and household goods to Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico, the new Atlantic bases or other overseas stations by Army transport or otherwise at Government expense.

An immediate effect, officials noted, would be to make available additional space on crowded transports for munitions and supplies for garrisons.

Paper Cuts Press Runs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Selma, Ala., Times-Journal has volunteered to co-operate, by reducing the number of daily press runs, with the request of the Alabama Power Company for conservation of electrical energy in the interest of national defense. The newspaper announced that "until the situation becomes clarified, the paper will make only one run each day."

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Bridges Link to 1941 Strikes Aired at Ouster Hearings

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In its final week the second Harry Bridges deportation hearing here jumped from the distant days of the 1934 San Francisco waterfront strike to the stirring days of the present.

Strikes of aviation workers in Southern California and of Northwest lumbermen, each supposedly Communist-inspired, were placed in the hearing record by the Federal Government's counsel because Mr. Bridges was represented in the Pacific Coast press as supporting each strike.

On the witness stand, Mr. Bridges insisted that newspaper accounts were incorrect, although he admitted that he had wired greetings and complete support of the strikers' demands in the North American Aviation Company's strike. In expressing support for the demands of the strikers, Mr. Bridges testified that he had advised their union leaders that the present circumstances were "too hot" and advised against the calling of the strike.

In the case of his alleged support of the Northwest strike, Mr. Bridges charged on the stand that a telegram expressing his support had been sent without his knowledge and that he subsequently had sent a telegram to the lumbermen denying his support when he discovered the other telegram had been sent.

Correspondent on Stand

Foster Hailey, New York Times correspondent assigned to the Bridges hearing, was placed on the stand by the Government to testify that he was present at a meeting of the aircraft strikers in Inglewood when the message was read to them of "full and complete support" from a "great union leader," Harry Bridges.

One of the surprises of the week was the summoning to the stand of Richard Frankensteen, in charge of the Aircraft Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers. The summons was a surprise to all but the Government, but Mr. Frankensteen's statements on the stand turned out to be a surprise to the Government as well.

After testifying that the aircraft strike was Communist-led, Mr. Frankensteen asked permission to make a statement. He declared: "After one exhaustive trial in which Mr. Bridges was completely cleared of charges against him, there is a hollow mockery in this hearing and a double jeopardy which cannot but prejudice American working men against their Government."

Continuing, Mr. Frankensteen stated that the hearing was an attack "aimed at a militant labor leader who has made outstanding gains for the members of his union and who has genuinely represented the interests of the American workers."

Lift for Bridges

In view of Mr. Frankensteen's denunciation of the Inglewood aircraft strike as Communist-inspired, his testimony supporting Mr. Bridges gave a tremendous lift to the Bridges side of the cast.

Following the making of this statement, Federal counsel made strong efforts to have it stricken from the record. At first the Presiding Examiner, Judge Charles B. Sears of Buffalo, N. Y., was inclined to do so on the ground that calling the hearing a "hollow mockery" was in defiance of the United States Congress and immigration officials who ordered the hearing. Judge Sears reserved ruling on this point, however, until he had considered it further.

Previous testimony of the week came from Harry Lundeberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, a rival of Mr. Bridges on the waterfront. Mr. Lundeberg testified that Mr. Bridges had once told him, "I'm a member of the Communist Party," and invited Mr. Lundeberg to join also.

One other witness testified that Mr. Bridges had told him "the only way for a young man to get ahead is to join the Communist Party."

To all this testimony Mr. Bridges offered a complete denial.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Judge Sears refused to limit himself as to the time required for analyzing the evidence and making his recommendation to the Attorney General. It is generally estimated here, however, that at least three months will be needed.

Furniture Men Rebuke Lady Astor

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—A suggestion by Viscountess Astor, American-born Member of Parliament, that the United States and Canada collect furniture to send to Britain after the war has drawn the fire of the London Furniture Trades Federation.

"As regards the future," said the Federation, "we can assure Lady Astor that English and Scottish furniture manufacturers will be ready and eager after the war to resume full production for both the home and export markets.

"Her statement that it would be difficult to get just a bed, a kitchen table and two armchairs in this country would be ludicrous were it not for the detrimental effect it might have on the furniture trade if accepted as true.

"One need only take a trip with his eyes open through the shopping centers in cities and towns to see retail house furnishers in possession of a supply not only of such simple articles as Her Ladyship refers to but furniture suitable to all grades of the population."

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Boston Ready to Celebrate Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Bunker Hill

Wiggin Collection of Prints To Go on Exhibition in Boston

A remarkable collection of several thousand rare prints, drawings, and books has just been received by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library from Albert H. Wiggin, banker, of New York City.

The group, which was acquired by Mr. Wiggin over a long period of years, will be known as "The Albert H. Wiggin Collection of Prints, drawings, and Books," and will be kept intact and placed on public exhibition in special quarters adjoining the Treasure Room of the Library. The opening of this exhibition has been arranged to coincide with the national meeting of the American Library Association, which is to take place in Boston from June 19 to 25.

Mr. Wiggin, who spent his early life and began his career in Boston, and who plans, it is understood, to bequeath the entire collection to the Library, has made it available to the Library immediately as a loan.

The collection includes paintings by artists well-known as etchers; namely, Blampied, Bone, Briscoe, Brockhurst, Buhot, Cameron, Forain, McBey, Palmer, Zorn, and Whistler.

The emphasis of the Wiggin Collection is upon prints. It is of particular interest to the Library in that it is made up not only of prints as such, but also of a large number of books illustrated with etchings or engravings of celebrated artists. The bulk are the work of artists of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Plans are in formation by the Library for making the Collection a center of educational activity for students and laymen alike. The direction of this educational program will be in the hands of the distinguished American etcher, Arthur W. Heintzelman, who also will serve as curator of the Collection.

Of Old Master prints, the Collection has particularly fine representation in the woodcuts of Durer and the etchings of Rembrandt. Eighteenth century mezzotints and stipple engravings are well represented. One of the important highlights of the Collection, for instance, is its series of Rowlandson drawings, unique in their quality.

Of the work of the 19th century artists, the Collection has particularly great strength in the work of Whistler, Meryon, and Haden. Lithography of this period is well represented by examples of the two great French artists, Daumier and Toulouse-Lautrec.

The climax of the Wiggin Collection, however, is to be found in the work of the artists of the 20th century. In point of actual number of prints and in the completeness of representation of the three English artists, Sir D. Y. Cameron, James McBey, and Sir Muirhead Bone, the Wiggin Collection can rightfully claim its position as the most important private collection in the world, and as yet unrivaled in any public collection.

Formal opening of the new rooms of the Wiggin Collection will be held in the Boston Public Library on Saturday, June 21st, when the Collection will be officially accepted by the City of Boston by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Louis E. Kirstein, President of the Trustees of the Public Library, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, and numerous distinguished guests.

Cost of Mayoralty Drives in Boston Run Into Big Money

Exploring the News

By the Staff

How much does it cost to run for mayor of Boston?

With a mayoralty contest approaching we asked several political veterans this question and discovered that amounts may range from $20,000 to more than $250,000. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's campaign committee reported to the City Clerk expenditures of about $42,500 in 1937, but best information is that outlays by his supporters would bring the total easily to $50,000. The committee for former Gov. James M. Curley, the winner's chief opponent, reported about $94,500 and the total cost was probably a good deal more. Candidates William J. Foley and Malcolm E. Nichols each reported outlay of about $20,000, but observers would add something to this total.

City Hall observers say one of the most lavish campaigns was that of James J. Storrow and John F. Fitzgerald in 1909, when committees reportedly spent up to $250,000 apiece. But affidavits show expenditure of only $45,000 for the winner, Mr. Fitzgerald, and $100,000 for Mr. Storrow.

* * *

Supporters of Mayor Tobin expect this year's campaign for the Mayor's re-election to cost substantially more than his 1937 effort, providing substantial opposition develops. Four years ago Mr. Tobin appeared as an aggressive, enterprising young leader whose purse was slim, and this kindled the imagination of many young politicians and others who enthusiastically pitched in with volunteer effort. Today matters are different. Mr. Tobin is entrenched. It is assumed his organization is able to pay its workers. The Mayor may be expected to use more radio time than in the desperately-limited 1937 campaign. Further, he may be able to attract greater contributions.

All this naturally depends on who runs against him. If Mr. Curley, a generous campaign spender, runs, spending may be pretty free. If the Mayor should have no formidable opposition, as seems quite possible, he might sail through to victory without much of a campaign.

* * *

One experienced campaign manager itemizes a hypothetical $70,000 campaign for mayor as follows: Radio time and accompanying press notices, $15,000; a circular mailed to every voter in the City, $10,000; special circulars to organizations, and other handbill type publicity, $10,000; newspaper advertising, another $10,000; billboards, hall rentals, transportation, sound trucks, miscellaneous, $25,000.

Coakley Trial Details Head Political List

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Appointment of a Board of Managers to draft articles of impeachment for the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley on charges of "misconduct and maladministration in office" will constitute one of three major political developments this week.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House and leader in the Coakley impeachment drive, is expected to name the Board of Managers Wednesday.

On Thursday the special commission established to reapportion Massachusetts' 15 Congressional districts will hold a public hearing, a long-awaited political event. On the same day, the House and Senate will meet in a second joint session to act on five proposed constitutional amendments, including one to return to annual legislative sessions. All were given initial approval last week.

Question of Majority

While Mr. Herter considers the makeup of the important Board of Managers, constitutional law experts are seeking to determine whether the Senate may remove Mr. Coakley on a mere majority vote or whether a two-thirds majority is necessary. The Constitution makes no mention of the majority necessary. In other states where constitutional provisions are vague, the Federal two-thirds impeachment rule has been followed, but such procedure is not considered mandatory.

It is expected the Senate, when it convenes as a court to try the Coakley case, will settle the issue by adopting appropriate rules. Coakley forces, of course, are working for the two-thirds majority rule.

Although the Board of Managers, after its articles of impeachment have been approved, may prosecute the case personally, it is reported at the State House that either Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, or Damon E. Hall, past President of the Boston Bar Association, will be asked to serve as prosecutor.

Redistricting Hearing

The redistricting hearing is expected to produce real political fireworks. The commission must eliminate one of the 15 Congressional districts because of the 1940 census shift. It is expected that the Republican-controlled commission will reapportion the districts so that the present 9-to-6 Massachusetts G. O. P. majority in the national House will be extended to a least 10 to 4 and possibly more.

Democratic leaders, headed by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic Committee, are ready to demand equal Congressional representation and to insist that the G. O. P. majority avoid gerrymandering the State. Mr. Burke hopes to have several Democratic Representatives in Congress as well as former Governors Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley and Joseph B. Ely appear at the hearing.

Edgar M. Mills

Music Festival At Marshfield

A music festival is scheduled for July 19 and 20 at Marshfield, Mass., under direction of Mrs. George W. Chandler and Alexander Thiede. An effort is being made to increase South Shore musical activities by inaugurating the two-day festival.

Choral Night will open the celebration on Saturday evening with selections by various South Shore choral groups, the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, and Julius Huehn, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

On Sunday afternoon there will be a concert for young people, including lighter symphonic works, and a series of musical pictures. Mr. Thiede will comment on the selections. There will be no charge for the afternoon concert. Sunday evening will be Symphony Night, with Miss Ruth Posselt, violinist.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

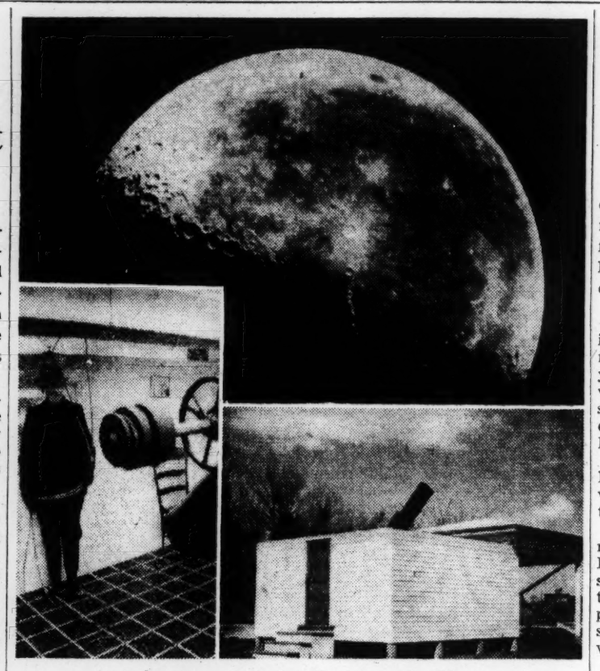
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, June 17

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.



Astronomy on the Homemade Plan

Upper: Photograph of the moon which appeared recently in Sky Magazine, taken by Roscoe G. Stephens with his homemade telescope. Lower left: Mr. Stephens operating the pulleys which move his telescope. Lower right: Observatory at Kennebunk showing sliding roof and protruding telescope.

Kennebunk Man Wins Fame With Homemade Telescope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENNEBUNK, Maine, June 16—An observatory which houses a homemade telescope attests to the Yankee ingenuity of Roscoe G. Stephens, self-taught astronomer here, whose pictures of the moon have been published in some of the Nation's leading astronomy magazines.

Standing in the backyard of the Stephens home, the observatory looks to the casual observer like a one-room, windowless house. On clear nights, however, a stranger would be surprised to see the entire roof slide off the cottage onto a light framework built in the rear, and a black cannon-like snout rise from the interior of the house.

If his curiosity led him to knock at the door and ask Mr. Stephens "What?" and "Why?," he would be shown the telescope and the tracks on which the roof is easily moved by an arrangement of ropes and pulleys even when weighted by ice and snow. Once the roof is in place, stout hooks on the inside secure it so that no matter how hard the wind blows, it remains snugly in its position.

The reflecting telescope rising from the center of the floor is one of several Mr. Stephens has constructed since 1933, when he became interested in building telescopes. He spent six months grinding the 12½-inch mirror, and as a result of his care obtained a lens which is not more than two or three millionths of an inch from perfection.

Nine feet long, the tube was made in a Portland, Maine, foundry after Mr. Stephens' specifications. When he had bought the prism and the motor, he assembled the telescope and made the reduction gears which adjust the 2,500,000 revolutions of the motor to the one revolution per day of the telescope.

His avocation of observing the night skies dates back, not to the first day he decided to build a telescope, but to his early boyhood on a Maine farm. In preference to the usual amusements of his friends—sledding, skating, and playing baseball—he liked to sit on the stone wall behind his father's barn and watch the progress of the planets. His most treasured possession in his youth was a book, "Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy," by Joel Dorman Steele, given to him by his father.

"This little book was all the teacher I ever had," says Mr. Stephens. "I suppose I have read it through a thousand times. How I wish the boys of today studied astronomy in school instead of some of the subjects they are obliged to take. It would shape their lives very differently from the way they are being shaped."

"Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy" has long since become a primer to Roscoe Stephens, for he reads many astronomy books, subscribes to all the astronomical publications, and is a member of the Maine Astronomical Society.

His only wish, he says, is that the nights were longer so he could have more time with the stars.

'March of Time' Soon to Show N. E. in Defense

New England's importance in the national defense program as well as its part in the building of America will be dramatized for about 30,000,000 persons with the release soon of a March of Time to be shown in 8,500 United States theaters, it is announced.

Two production units including cameramen, directors, electricians, and sound engineers are working now to complete "New England's Eight Million Yankees" for release in two weeks.

Exeter, N. H., has been selected as the town that ideally expresses the New England character, and Director George Black and a camera crew are working there. Famed Judge Henry A. Shute, creator and author of the Plupy Shute stories will appear before the camera as a member of Exeter's beloved Silver Cornet Band. A second camera crew will take industrial shots at Hartford, Conn., and Newport, R. I., before going to Camp Edwards on Cape Cod.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station Notice

Massachusetts

Springfield—Tuesday, June 17, through Saturday, June 21, 8:30 a. m. WMAS, 1450kc.

Long Praises Tax Assessors For Rate Cut

Boston's 1941 tax rate of $39.60, one dollar less than last year's rate, brought praise for city officials today in a telegram from Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Mr. Long stated:

"I approve all of the figures used in determining the 1941 Boston tax rate . . . please let me congratulate you. . . . $39.60 as a tax rate, in view of all the difficult circumstances, compares favorably with every 1941 tax rate so far established. It is a real achievement."

The telegram, addressed to the Boston Board of Tax Assessors was received at City Hall early this afternoon.

Boston's 1941 tax rate, announced over the week end by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, represents a substantially lower rate than most informed observers predicted, and the lowest tax rate since 1937, the year Mayor Tobin was elected.

Favorable aspects of the picture were accentuated by the Mayor's announcement that borrowing for current expenses, mainly relief, will be the lowest since 1933 when current expense borrowing was begun. The amount to be borrowed this year is less than the amount of bonds to be retired by an anticipated $4,000,000. In other words, the city is in the final analysis retiring a net of about $4,000,000.

Chief unfavorable factor in the City's financial picture is the continued decline in assessed valuations. This year's decline of $23,000,000, to bring the total to $1,460,782,900, is the 11th annual decline.

This steady decline has to an extent been forced by actions of the Appellate Tax Board in granting abatements to Boston properties. The Mayor took the position in his statement that the Board has been too liberal in granting such abatements. Many large real estate owners, on the other hand, maintain that their downtown properties are still greatly overassessed, and therefore predict further drops in assessed valuations for future years.

Exclusive of welfare expenses, appropriations for maintenance of school, city and county departments totalling $58,733,141.99 aggregate about $1,800,000 less than last year. The Mayor in his statement expressed the view that if the Mayor's authority were broadened, a greater reduction could have been achieved.

Charlestown's Gala '17th' To Follow Lively Night Before

Charlestown prepared today to celebrate with banquets, fireworks, a parade and various athletic events the 166th anniversary of the historic battle of Bunker Hill. The celebration is to be in full swing this evening with various "night before" events. In observance of the anniversary tomorrow, practically all business will be closed in Charlestown, and the community will devote itself to pageantry and recreation. Although the State House and City Hall will be closed, downtown Boston department stores are scheduled to remain open.

Sullivan Square playground this evening will be scene of a "Night Before" carnival, an event which is to reach its climax with a midnight display of fireworks. More than 2,000 guests at the Community Banquet, scheduled for the State Armory, will turn out to witness the display, together with guests of other banquets in the district.

Featured speaker of the Community Banquet will be former United States Senator Albert B. "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky. Other speakers are to be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, United States Representative Thomas A. Flaherty, State Senator Robert L. Lee, State Representatives James P. McDevitt and Michael L. Kinsella, and William J. Galvin, President of the Boston City Council.

Organizations holding banquets tonight include the Bunker Hill Post, American Legion, at the Chestnut Street clubhouse; Bunker Hill Post 11 of United American Veterans, at the club house, 432 Main Street; Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association, at their club house, 11 City Square; the Bunker Hill Yacht Club, celebrating its own 73rd anniversary at the club house near Chelsea (South) drawbridge; Charlestown Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at Memorial Hall on Green Street and the Bunker Hill Council, Knights of Columbus. The Col. Fred B. Bogan Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, will hold open house ceremonies tonight and tomorrow at their club house, 38 Cross Street.

Tomorrow's events are headed by a parade at 2:15 through the streets of Charlestown. Other events will include children's athletic games at the Barry Playground at 9 a. m.; a doll carriage parade at Monument Square at 10 a. m.; a three-mile race at 11 a. m.; a 10-mile run from Stoneham, Mass., to City Square, beginning at noon; a ball game at Barry Playground at 5 p. m., and various events during the evening.

New Haven R. R. Official Is Honored At Hub Luncheon

James E. McGrath of Framingham, who retired June 1 as Assistant to General Traffic Manager of The New Haven Railroad, was guest of honor this noon at a testimonial luncheon given by railroad men and shippers at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

W. H. Day, Manager of the Chamber's Transportation Bureau, acted as Toastmaster, and presented Mr. McGrath a purse on behalf of the guests. Speakers included Clement A. Norton, Boston School Committeeman and former member of the Boston City Council; Frank J. Wall, Vice-President in charge of Traffic for The New Haven; and other railroad men and shippers.

The committee in charge of the luncheon included Mr. Day, A. A. Drummond, Assistant General Traffic Manager of The New Haven, Freight Traffic Manager P. J. Mullaney of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and Frank S. Leddy, successor to Mr. McGrath.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, June 17

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

(15.13mc and 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Gordon Gifford, baritone; "Fantasy in Melody."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; "Hollywood Reporter"; Frankie Master's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: "Rhythmic Melodies"; Viennese Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.

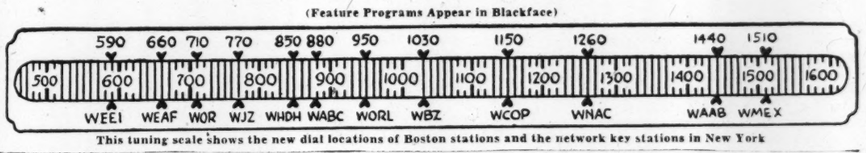
Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:25 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Gay Opera Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Overture; News in English; Feature Program by Polgar; Municipal Orchestra; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views." Commentator: Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m. Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.5 m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Light Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Club of Nations. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.03 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Hits and Encores"...	Sports and Music...
3:15	Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music...
3:30	Red Cross Reporter,	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Pirates baseball game...	Sports and Music...
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music...
4:00	Lecture Hall...	"Mother o' Mine"...	"Backstage Wife"...	Pirates baseball game...	"Melody Mirror"...
4:15	Delta Rhythm Boys	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas": drama..	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"...
4:30	"Bess Johnson"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Pirates baseball game...	John Kiley, organist...
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or...	Club Matinee; News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Comic Page Club...
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk..	Ireene Wicker...	"Home of the Brave"...	Pirates baseball game...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"A to Z in Novelty"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:30	"The O'Neills"...	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"...	"Jack Armstrong"...	Frank Ryan, sports...	Five Star News...
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service...	"Captain Midnight"; sk..	Dance Time...
6:15	Hedda Hopper...	Dinner Music...	Sports Roundup...	Dinner Concert...	Dance Time...
6:30	Paul Sullivan...	Baseball Scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service...	Dinner Music...
6:45	**The World Today**...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; "Memory Lane"...	Sports, Frank Fallon...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"This Is the Show"...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Cliff Nazarro, m. c....	News of the World...	Network program...	Five Star News...
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**"Cavalcade of America":**	"Inside of Sports"...	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	Musicale...
7:45	serial drama...	**historical drama**...	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Lone Ranger": sketch..	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Amazing Mr. Smith":	Variety program...
8:15	dramatic sketch...	dramatic sketch...	**White; orchestra**...	mystery comedy...	Variety program...
8:30	'Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"...	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Boake Carter, news...	Civilian Defense talk...
8:45	vue': Elmer Davis	**"True or False"**...	**prano; orchestra**...	Gray Gordon's Orch...	Studio program...
9:00	**Theater: Loretta**	Frontline Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mass. Committee on	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Young and Robert**	Swing ensemble...	program...	Public Safety...	cal Album"...
9:30	**Preston in "Lady**	News Here and Abroad..	**Mayor F. H. La Guardia**	News Service...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**from Cheyenne"**	Ted Steele's Orchestra...	Rhythms by Ricardo...	"It's Dance Time"...	cal Album"...
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News...
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization...	vocalist...	Mary Small and Orch...	Dance Digest...
10:30	Civilian Defense...	Network sports...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	**166th Anniversary of**	Dance Digest...
10:45	News; Sports...	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	**Battle of Bunker Hill**	Dance Digest...
11:00	Weather; Music...	News; Music...	News Service...	**William L. Batt, Deputy**	Dance Digest...
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather....	**Director, OPM**...	Dance Digest...
11:30	Music; records...	Want"; records...	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"...
11:45	C. Petrillo's Orch..	"Music You Want"...	Harry James' Orchestra	London...	"Day's End"; News...

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"...	
7:15	"On Your Toes"...	Musical Clock; news...	News comment...	"Musical Clock"...	
7:30	Speakers; News...	"Musical Clock"...	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service...	
7:45	News; weather...	News; weather...	"Musical Clock"...	Bailey Axton, songs...	
8:00	**News of Europe**...	Chet Gaylord...	News Service...	"Eight Bells"...	Five Star News...
8:15	Caroline Cabot...	Morning Toast...	Weather; news...	"Morning Watch"...	Post Exchange...
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"...	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange...
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"...	Toast; music; talk...	"Musical Roundup"...	Rhythms: orchestra	"Good Morning Cheer"...
9:00	"Home Planning"...	News; recordings...	News and Rhythm...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:15	"Listen Ladies"...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:30	"Listen Ladies"...	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Fiesta": music...	'Choir Loft'...	Your Morning Pick-Up: orchestra...
9:45	"Hymn recital...	Shopping news...	"Musical Roundup"...	'George and Dixie'...	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers...	'Bess Johnson"...	N. E. Cupboard...	Studio talk...
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"...	News; "Hum and Strum"...	"Ellen Randolph"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Studio talk...
10:30	"Stepmother"...	Clark Dennis, songs...	"Bachelor's Children"...	'Singing Strings'...	'Shopping With You'...
10:45	Food Fair...	Concert Hall of the Air..	"The Road of Life"...	Studio Speaker...	'Shopping With You'...
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	"Home Forum"; talk...	'Mary Marlin"...	News Service...	Beauty Hints...
11:15	"Martha Webster"...	Family Circle...	'Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"...	"Letter-Quest"...
11:30	Big Sister; sketch.	"Two Men and a Girl"...	'The Goldbergs"...	Ruth Moss, interview...	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"...	Weather; music...	'David Harum"; sketch.	'Don Amiste"...	Five Star News...
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; musicale...	"Musical Roundup"...	News Service...	'Rhythm Revue'...
12:15	"A Girl Marries"...	"Jack Berch's Gang"...	"Musical Roundup"...	Agricultural talk...	'Rhythm Revue'...
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam...	"Italian Melodies"...	News; Weather; Music...
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour: news;	"Musical Roundup"...	"Italian Melodies"...	**Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	features; speakers...	News Service...	'We Are Always Young'	'Musical Mailbox'...
1:15	"Woman in White"...	Agricultural news...	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	'Edith Adams' Future'	'Musical Mailbox'...
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills: house-	'Government Girl'...	'Console Capers'...
1:45	"Road of Life"...	News; weather...	hold talk...	"I'll Find My Way"...	'Sing Song Time'...
2:00	Dramatic sketch...	U. S. Army Band...	'Light of the World'...	First baseball game:	Salon Orchestra...
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"...	U. S. Army Band...	'The Mystery Man'...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley...	"The Munros"; sketch..	'Valiant Lady"...	Tigers...	Don Allen's Orchestra...
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"...	"Midstream"; sketch...	"Grimm's Daughter"...	First baseball game:	Five Star News...
3:00	Mary M. McBride...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	'Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music...
3:15	Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill"...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Tigers...	Sports and music...
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"...	"John's Other Wife"...	'The Guiding Light"...	Baseball Interviews...	Sports and music...
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'...	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade"...	Second baseball game:	Sports and music...
4:00	"Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine"...	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"...
4:15	Concert orchestra...	Education Assn. Conv...	"Stella Dallas"...	Tigers...	"Melody Mirror"...
4:30	"Bess Johnson"...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"...	Second baseball game:	Novachord solos...
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or...	Club Matinee; News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Comic Page Club...
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Children's story...	"Home of the Brave"...	Tigers...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"Meet the Band"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk..	"Drama Behind News"...	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"...	Frank Ryan's Sports...	Five Star News...
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather...	News Service...	"Captain Midnight"...	"Dance Time"...
6:15	Music; Job Hunters.	Dinner Music...	Sports Roundup...	Dinner Concert...	"Dance Time"...
6:30	Paul Sullivan...	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service...	Dinner Music...
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports: "Memory Lane"...	Sport results...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	Ambassadors Quartet...
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen"; drama...	News of the World...	Network program...	Five Star News...
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch....	"Concert Miniatures"...	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Musicale...
7:45	"Second Husband"...	"This Man's Army"...	"Confidentially Yours"...	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Wohl's Sophisticates...
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams...	WMEX Drama Shop'
8:15	Heirs": drama...	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	vocalists; chorus...	Charlie Spivak's Orch...	'Essays in Drama'...
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45	sketch: News...	Bee": quiz...	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent: drama...	Freddy Nagle's Orchestra
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station'	Frank Crumit and Julia	George Duffy's Orchestra	Variety Hour...
9:15	interviews; music...	dramatic sketch...	Sanderson's Quiz...	Jack Starr Hunt...	Variety Hour...
9:30	**"Invitation to**	**Canadian Organizations**	"Fibber McGee and	News Service...	Variety Hour...
9:45	**Learning"**...	**Dinner: speakers**...	**Molly": music**...	Morton Gould's Orch...	Variety Hour...
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or..	**New American Music**...	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**...	Five Star News...
10:15	Public Affairs...	**New American Music**...	**guests; orchestra**...	'Defense Reporter'...	'Dance Digest'...
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs..	**New American Music**...	'College Humor': variety	'Adventures in Rhythm':	'Dance Digest'...
10:45	News; Sports...	"A to Z in Novelty"...	soloists; orchestra...	soloists; orchestra...	'Dance Digest'...
11:00	Weather; Music...	News; music...	News Service...	Del Courtney's Orch....	Dance Digest...
11:15	Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather....	Del Courtney's Orch....	'Dance Digest'...
11:30	Music; records...	Want"; recordings...	Paul Whiteman's Orch....	Will Johnson's Orch....	"Day's End"; music...
11:45	M. Loring's Orch...	"Music You Want"...	Paul Whiteman's Orch....	Will Johnson's Orch....	"Day's End"; News...

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Brown Alumni Hear Ways U. S. Can Bring About 'Really New World Order'

Wide World

Get Honor Degrees at Dartmouth

Dartmouth College at its 172nd Commencement exercises yesterday awarded honorary degrees to the above men. Left to right they are: (front row) Wendell Lewis Willkie, Doctor of Laws; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Doctor of Laws; Joseph Bartlett Eastman, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, Doctor of Laws; (second row) Robert Oscar Blood, Governor of New Hampshire, Master of Arts; Stanley Elroy Qua, Justice, Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Doctor of Laws. President Hopkins of Dartmouth is standing next to Mr. Willkie.

N. E. Commencements at Their Peak

Commencement activities among many of the major New England colleges and universities reached their peak today.

Tonight, at the Boston Arena, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of Brookings Institution at Washington, will be the chief speaker at the fortieth annual Commencement exercises of Northeastern University. About 7,500 relatives and friends will see degrees in course conferred on 572 graduates. The number is almost evenly divided between graduates of the day colleges and those of the school of law and school of business.

Dr. Moulton is a widely known economist; his address will be on the subject of "National Unity." Honorary degrees will be presented to five persons, whose identity will not be previously disclosed. Authorization for the honorary degrees will be given for the Board of Trustees by Dr. Robert G. Dodge, Chairman, and the recipients will be introduced by Dr. Everett A. Churchill, Vice-President of Northeastern.

The invocation will be delivered by Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Resident Bishop of the Boston Area, Methodist Church, and Galen D. Light, Secretary of the University, will present the degrees.

Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, President of the University, who gave the baccalaureate address last night in Old South Church, also will address the graduates. He also will confer the honorary degrees on the five distinguished leaders who have been selected.

Commencement programs at other colleges include:

Smith:

The Sixty-Third Commencement exercises were held in John M. Greene Hall this morning, with 462 candidates receiving their degrees in course. In his Commencement address, Dr. Roy D. Welch, professor of music at Princeton University, declared that there were two facts which gave this 1941 Commencement a "distinction which is, perhaps, unenviable but unmistakable."

It is distinguished, he said, by "the sharpened sense we all share of the significance of what we are doing here," and by the fact "that what we are now doing will have an immediate effect of unpredictable, incalculable consequence. For this class graduates," he added, "at a moment when men and women must take sides in violence, where there exists no middle ground where conviction and action may be suspended, when one must join a battle in which all who are not vigorously for a cause are unmistakably against it."

"If war is inescapable," he said, "we shall have the courage to fight fire with fire, provided we keep our minds clear, but . . . once the terror has passed, we shall begin where we left off. Meanwhile, today," he added, "we must keep alive those things we cherish. If we neglect too long or completely forget scholarship, art, literature, free inquiry, and the standards of civilized life that seem so important to us, we shall already have begun to lose them."

The Commencement exercises held today brought to a close the festivities which began last Thursday with the senior class supper, and continued through the week end with student and alumnae activities.

Bates:

The largest senior class in its history was today graduated from Bates College as Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President, conferred 182 degrees at the 75th annual Commencement exercises. Honorary degrees were conferred on two Foreign Ministers, one Congressman, one clergyman, and one educator.

Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, and one of the recipients of an honorary degree, declared that the only "salvation" he saw for the postwar world was "through the closest and most friendly working relationship between the United States and the British countries."

"It may sound a radical proposal," he said, "but I myself am completely convinced that it is inevitable if the world is to survive. I believe that neither you nor me, working in separate compartments, can solve the economic and other problems that will face us.

"I believe that if, after the war, we continue to wrap ourselves up in the Union Jack—and you wrap yourselves up in the Stars and Stripes—then I believe the world will not survive this peace."

Wheaton:

Prof. Walter O. McIntire, retiring head of the philosophy department, delivered the Commencement address in Cole Memorial Chapel this morning, using as his subject, "The Use and Abuse of Rationalization." Degrees were conferred on 79 seniors who had completed their liberal arts course.

Tufts:

Speaking at the eighty-fifth Commencement exercises yesterday afternoon, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President, conferred 488 degrees in course, and honorary degrees on nine men and one woman.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, natural scientist and mathematician, recipient of the Hosea Ballou Medal for Distinguished Service, as well as one of the honorary degrees, was one of the chief speakers at the Commencement exercises.

Warning against delay, Dr. Bush declared that "we are so convinced of our kinship and bonds of tradition to Great Britain that we, too, will emulate their magnificence of a whole people who remain unbowed in the presence of terrible danger.

"We will fight with all our resources for the ideals of freedom, just as they are doing," he added, "but we must not delay or hold up proceedings until it is too late."

America's Minister to Canada, Jay Pierrepont Moffat, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, was another Commencement speaker.

"It is to our American interest," he said, "to bring about the greatest possible reciprocal understanding of what the other is doing and thinking."

Outlining Canada's war effort, and recalling that Canada had entered the war independently by separate declaration of the King on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, Mr. Moffat closed with the thought that the conception which marks our Canadian-American relations is not copyrighted. Other neighbors could copy the system, he said.

Dartmouth:

Solution of today's grave problems can be reached only through the acceptance of a theory of change, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President, told the 499 members of Dartmouth's graduating class yesterday in his valedictory address at the final exercises of the College's 172nd Commencement.

Dr. William A. Eddy, President of Hobart College, who has been called up for active duty as an officer in the United States Marine Corps, delivered the baccalaureate address yesterday morning, assailing what he termed "the fair-weather friends of democracy," and asserting that "those who assume the privileges of citizenship must also accept its responsibilities."

Wesleyan:

Dr. James L. McConaughy, President, conferred Bachelor of Arts degrees on 157 members of the senior class, Master of Arts degres on 11 graduate students, and honorary degrees on 11 distinguished men at exercises on the Denison Memorial Terrace last evening, climaxing Wesleyan University's 109th Commencement week end.

Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, was the principal Commencement speaker. Dr. van Zeeland was the recipient of an honorary D. C. L. degree.

Amherst:

Making an appeal for unity in the present crisis, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night warned the 195 members of the Amherst College class of '41 to prepare themselves for the economic readjustment that will follow in the postwar period.

Recipient of one of the seven honorary degrees awarded at the 120th Commencement, Governor Saltonstall pointed to the need for providing work and security "in the stress of economic conditions that follow this emergency and its mushroom growth of man power and machine power."

Pembroke:

One hundred and two Pembroke College seniors received academic degrees this morning at exercises held in conjunction with the 173rd annual Commencement of Brown University.

Exercise this morning followed a colorful procession in which University and State officials, alumni, honorary degree recipients, and seniors participated. Dean Margaret S. Morriss, of Pembroke, entertained at luncheon for members of the graduating class following the Commencement exercises.

Vermont:

The University of Vermont awarded 288 degrees in course and five honorary degrees at its 137th Commencement today, which marked the 150th year of the University. Included in the list of those receiving advanced degrees were 10 Masters of Arts, nine Masters of Science, and 22 Masters of Education.

New Hampshire:

Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, was the Commencement speaker this morning during exercises which included the awarding of bachelor degrees in course to 350 men and women, and also the awarding of 70 Masters degrees. The University is marking its 75th anniversary this year.

Middebury:

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was the principal speaker at the 141st Commencement this morning in Mead Chapel, of Middlebury College and the Women's College of Middlebury. One hundred and eighty seniors received their degrees in course.

Colby:

Urging that the United States should form a political union with Great Britain now, as assurance against the possibility of a British defeat and a separate peace costing us the control of the Atlantic, Clarence K. Streit, author, told a Colby College Commencement audience today that this was the only way to defeat the Axis without sending a huge American expeditionary force to Europe.

At the 120th Colby Commencement, 115 seniors reecived the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and honorary degrees were conferred upon nine men and one woman who had won distinction in various fields.

Floodlighted Fences For Munition Plants

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Construction of 10-foot nonclimbable fence, floodlighted for additional discouragement to prowlers, around ammunition and other storage areas at 95 Army posts, is planned by the War Department at a cost of $2,882,400.

Of the total, approximately $248,000 will be spent at eight New England posts.

The fencing will be chain-link, nonclimbable construction to a height of seven feet, with three strands of barbed wire at the top to bring the height to ten feet. Floodlights will be erected in the ratio of 59 lights in every mile of fence.

The New England posts in the program, and the amount to be spent at each: Fort Devens, Mass., $52,180; Camp Edwards, Mass., $89,690; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., $13,540; harbor defenses of Boston, $16,970; harbor defenses of Narragansett Bay, R. I., $31,400; harbor defenses of New Bedford, Mass., $9,260; harbor defenses of Portland, Maine, $18,140; harbor defenses of Portsmouth, N. H., $17,580.

Dartmouth Honors Knox And Willkie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 16—Wendell L. Wilkie and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox were among those who received honorary degrees at the 172nd Commencement of Dartmouth College here yesterday. At the same time, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins rounded out a quarter of a century as the President of the College, and became the center of tribute from alumni and undergraduates.

In order to preside over the Commencement ceremonies, President Hopkins returned to Hanover from Washington, where for the past five months he has been filling the national defense post of Chairman of the Minerals and Metals Section of the Office of Production Management Priorities Division. Government service in time of national emergency is not a new experience for Mr. Hopkins; in World War days he was special assistant to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in charge of industrial relations.

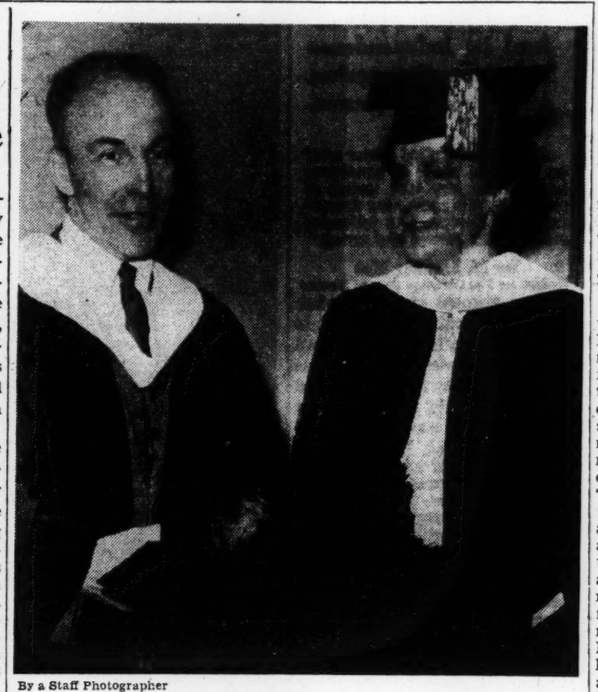
The Hopkins administration at Dartmouth has been characterized by balanced growth on all fronts and by a pervading liberalism which has made the college one of the strongholds of academic freedom. Teachers harassed elsewhere for their unorthodox views have often been added to the Dartmouth faculty under Dr. Hopkins, and he has steadfastly refused, whatever his personal views, to apply censorship to the classroom.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Wendell L. Willkie were among those who paid tribute to President Hopkins on his 25th anniversary.

Others who sent congratulations include: William S. Knudsen; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Robert Sherwood; Walter S. Gifford; President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton; James R. Angell, former president of Yale, Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford; Lewis W. Douglas; Arthur Hays Sulzberger; Kenneth Roberts, and Claude M. Fuess.

President Roosevelt, who received a Dartmouth honorary degree in 1929, sent greetings to Mr. Hopkins and felicitations to the college "with special satisfaction as an adopted alumnus of Dartmouth." Secretary Hull, also an adopted alumnus, declared that President Hopkins' "leadership in educational affairs, extending in influence far beyond the confines of his own college, has been a real contribution to the national welfare."

Mr. Willkie praised Dr. Hopkins as "combining the best in education and civic leadership" and declared that "as one who succeeded in the administration of practical affairs and now is an inspirational leader of one of America's finest colleges, he has contributed much to this time."



By a Staff Photographer

Prominent at Wellesley Commencement

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, who delivered the commencement address and Miss Mildred McAfee, President of the College, who awarded the degrees.

Issue of Freedom Is Stressed By MacLeish in Wellesley Talk

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, told graduating seniors at Wellesley College today that "the violence of this time will take its course as the violence of the French Revolution took its course and nothing you can do or fail to do will change the outcome."

Speaking at the 63rd annual Commencement of the college in Alumnae Hall, Mr. MacLeish pointed out that the fundamental question to be decided by young people today is whether human beings are free to create for themselves the kind of world they wish to live in, or whether they are fatally committed to a world determined beforehand by economic and historic and psychological necessities.

"Democracy," continued the Librarian, "presupposes freedom of decision, and freedom of decision necessarily involves personal responsibility. If the generation of men and women now young believes in freedom of action it will accept the responsibility for decision and will make up its own mind regardless of the warnings of those of an older generation who complain, whether rightly or wrongly, that the talk of democracy in the last war was delusive and that they were its victims.

"The victims' world is a world which the victims create for themselves. It is for the young to decide whether they will live in such a world or in a world of their own making."

There was general disappointment on the campus today because of the omission of the usual academic procession from Norumbega Hill to Alumnae Hall, but the doubtful weather outlook caused last-minute cancellation of this traditional ceremony.

Miss Mildred McAfee, President of the College, Mr. MacLeish, Robert Gray Dodge, President of the Board of Trustees and Thomas Proctor, Marshal, arrived by limousine and entered the Hall immediately.

Diplomas were awarded by Miss McAfee to 353 graduating seniors, 304 receiving degree of Bachelor of Arts, 20 Master of Arts, 13 Master of Science, 1 Master of Arts and Education, and 15 certificates in hygiene.

President McAfee announced bequests and gifts made to Wellesley College during the past year totaling $121,273. Of particular importance among the gifts is that of $26,290 given by parents and relatives of member of the graduating class for the new College Infirmary. Parents of other students and students themselves have given $3,045 for the Infirmary which will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the second semester in 1942.

Bequests and gifts for scholarships totaled $24,757. More than 7,800 alumnae contributed $44,541 to the Alumnae Fund, part of which ($7,566) is given as an undesignated gift to Wellesley College. Other parts of the Alumnae Fund are used for scholarships, a visiting professorship, and libraries in residence halls; $1,750 was granted by the Carnegie Corporation for two special research projects of the faculty. Gifts to Students' Aid from alumnae, undergraduates, faculty and friends reached a total of $24,059.

Outstanding gifts to the Library include a 17th century Chinese book on bronzes given by President Emeritus Caroline Hazard to honor May-ling Soong, of the Class of 1917, now Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Fog Delays Shipping

Shipping was delayed by dense fog along the New England coast today. Only two of the fleet of 10 incoming vessels made port during the forenoon, the steamer Boston making port about two hours late from New York, and the Fairfax from Baltimore and Norfolk, about the same time behind schedule. Heavy rain in the morning delayed loading and discharge of cargo, forcing many longshoremen to remain idle.

New England Schools Confer Honor Degrees on Notables

The following men and women, including leaders in the field of education, natural science, government, business, and religion, were among those awarded honorary degrees during New England college commencements today and over the week end:

Brown University

Miss Winifred L. Fitzpatrick, Director of Providence District Nursing Association, Master of Arts.

The Rev Newton A. Merritt, Director of Field Work at Andover-Newton Theological School, Doctor of Divinity.

The Rev. Dr. Wilbour E. Saunders, Baptist pastor and educator, Doctor of Education.

Ray O. Hughes, educator, author, and director of citizenship and social studies of the Pittsburgh, Pa., schools, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Dr. Kathryn McHale, director of American Association of University Women, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Robert Cushman Murphy, naturalist, explorer, and curator of oceanic birds at the American Museum of Natural History, Doctor of Science.

Glenn L. Martin, President, the Glenn L. Martin Company, airplane manufacturers, Doctor of Science.

Marshall S. Brown, historian, sociologist, and dean of the faculties at New York University, Doctor of Laws.

The Very Rev. John J. Dillon, President of Providence College, Doctor of Laws.

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, diplomat, administrator, and retired Army officer, now President of the Foreign Policy Association, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, Doctor of Laws.

Dartmouth College

Wendell L. Willkie, Doctor of Laws.

Col. Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, Doctor of Laws.

Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, Doctor of Laws.

Stanley Elroy Qua, Justice, Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Doctor of Laws.

Van Wyck Brooks, author, Doctor of Letters.

Carl Sandburg, poet and biographer, Doctor of Letters.

Dr. Howard Merrill Clute, surgeon, Doctor of Science.

Robert Oscar Blood, Governor of New Hampshire, Master of Arts.

David W. Armstrong, Acting Executive Director, Boys' Clubs of America, Master of Arts.

Benjamin W. Couch, lawyer, Master of Arts.

Wesleyan University

Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, Doctor of Civil Law.

Count Carlo Sforza, former Foreign Minister of Italy, Doctor of Civil Law.

Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., Doctor of Municipal Administration.

Igor I. Sikorsky, airplane designer and builder, Master of Arts.

Charles L. Stevens, Headmaster of Wilbraham Academy, Master of Arts.

Earl P. Stevenson, chemist and engineer, Master of Arts.

David D. Jones, President of Bennett College, Doctor of Divinity.

George W. Sherburn, Professor of English at Harvard, Doctor of Humanities.

Linnaeus E. LaFetra, retired pediatrist, Doctor of Science.

Arthur L. Goodhart, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, England, Doctor of Laws.

Sir Wilfred A. Greene, Master of the Rolls, London, England, Doctor of Laws.

Colby College

Gov. Sumner Sewell, of Maine, Doctor of Laws.

Chief Justice Guy H. Sturgis, of Maine Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws.

William S. Newell, President of Bath, Maine, Iron Works, Doctor of Laws.

Clarence K. Streit, author, Doctor of Laws.

Clare Boothe, author and playwright, Doctor of Letters.

Frederick A. Pottle, author and professor at Yale, Doctor of Letters.

Carroll E. Dobbin, geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, Doctor of Science.

Karl R. Kennison, Chief Engineer, Boston Metropolitan Water Supply Commission, Doctor of Science.

Dr. Joseph H. Pratt, founder of the Pratt Diagnostic Hospital, Doctor of Science.

The Rev. Charles L. Seasholes, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio, Doctor of Divinity.

Bates College

Richard Gardiner Casey, Minister from Australia to the United States, Doctor of Laws.

Charles R. Clason, Congressman from Second Massachusetts District, Doctor of Laws.

Harold W. Buker, Pastor of New London, N. H., Baptist Church, Doctor of Divinity.

Roy M. Stout, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass., High School, Master of Arts.

Wheaton College

Prof. Walter O. McIntire, retiring head of Philosophy Department, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Herbert Moseley Plimpton, craftsman in art of binding and printing books, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

George W. Booth, Chief Engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Doctor of Science.

Harry G. Stoddard, manufacturer, Doctor of Science.

F. Harold Daniels, manufacturer, Doctor of Science.

Arthur Nutt, aeronautics engineer, Doctor of Science.

Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. retired, President of W. P. I., Doctor of Science.

Tufts College

Miss Lillian Hellman, reviewer of books, motion picture scenarist, playwright, and author, Master of Arts.

Jean-Marie Missud, band conductor, Master of Arts.

The Rev. William Couden, Minister of First Universalist Church, Providence, R. I., Doctor of Divinity.

Bertram D. Hulen, journalist, Doctor of Letters.

George S. Miller, Dean of Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Tufts, Doctor of Letters.

Leason H. Adams, chemist and geophysicist, Doctor of Science.

Charles H. Danforth, editor of important scientific journals, Doctor of Science.

Dr. George G. Averill, Trustee of Colby College, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Jay P. Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, Doctor of Laws.

Waverley L. Root, author in field of music, Bachelor of Arts.

University of Vermont

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, Doctor of Letters.

Congressman Charles A. Plumley (R), of Vermont, Doctor of Laws.

Elbert S. Brigham, President of National Life Insurance Co., Doctor of Laws.

The Rev. Allan K. Chalmers, Pastor, Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York, Doctor of Divinity.

Joseph Winterbotham, Jr., civic leader, Master of Arts.

Amherst College

Clarence Birdseye, inventor of quick-freezing process, Master of Arts.

Nathaniel L. Goodrich, Librarian at Dartmouth College, Doctor of Letters.

Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Francis H. Taylor, Director of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Doctor of Humane Letters.

The Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor, Union Theological Seminary, Doctor of Divinity.

Thomas C. Estey, Dean and Acting President of Amherst, Doctor of Laws.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. van Zeeland Is Honored; Sees America Ending War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16—Upon America's ability to produce war materials, especiallp planes, rests the outcome of the current European war, declared Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, in addressing the annual alumni meeting of Brown University here today.

Dr. van Zeeland, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Brown's 173d annual commencement exercises this morning, made no specific recommendation that the United States should enter the war. He confined himself, rather, to what American military efforts could accomplish, not only in bringing the war to a close, but in paving the way for "a really new order."

"The days are passed when anyone could hint that things, abandoned to themselves, would take automatically a convenient or acceptable direction, that half measures could contain the rising flood of aggression, or of backward revolution. The striking power of Naziism and its military victories have surpassed anything that was anticipated.

"We are confronted with a cataclysm of major importance which might change for generations the very face of the world. In vain should I try to conceal my enmity.

"Let me put it bluntly. Without the help of this Country, England cannot hope to win. England cannot resist. England is beaten, and with England, all the oppressed countries and all the ideals which she has been for months the only rampart."

"Victory belongs to the power that is able to produce the best and greatest number of the necessary machines," he declared. "This is mainly a war of planes. Contrary to the current obstinate, blind routine which the military leaders stuck to until it was too late, aerial superiority means, under present circumstances, complete superiority.

"No nation in the world, and no group of nations whatsoever, can beat the industrial possibilities of the United States. If this Country makes the required effort, the ultimate result is insured, without doubt. The potentialities are there. Whether they will be used or not is a matter of faith, and my faith in the United States is 100 per cent."

Dr. van Zeeland said that in the United State he has found a "righteousness of mind and strength of will" among university groups as contrasted with the attitude which prevailed in too many sections of Europe's intellectual circles before the war. European leaders failed to "strengthen their will enough to take the daring and necessary steps" in preventing the outbreak of hostilities.

Henry Merritt Wriston, President, awarded 392 degrees in course, and conferred 11 honorary degrees, two of them upon women, on behalf of the Board of Fellows. The Commencement exercises were held in the First Baptist Meeting House, where graduation ceremonies of the University have taken place since 1775. Brown's colorful and traditional Commencement procession down College Hill, preceded the exercises.

Addressing the alumni meeting this afternoon, President Wriston said that the youth of America are ready to go out into the world with courage and enthusiasm, but there is danger to them and to society if they are coddled and kept from experiencing hard work.

Renew Spiritual Vitality, Conant Entreats Harvard '41

The story of western civilization, "black with crimes committed for personal aggrandizement," need not blind mankind to the "reality" of that which is honest, just, pure, lovely and "of good report," Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard's President, yesterday told 500 members of the Harvard graduating class.

Delivering the traditional baccalaureate sermon from the pulpit of Memorial Chapel, Dr. Conant counseled the class of 1941 to "renew your spiritual vitality" in preparation for the "terrible drama of the next few years."

"Sooner or later," he predicted, "the present collective madness of a portion of the human race will pass. . . . Only savages believe, as the sun darkens by eclipse, that it will never shine again."

The Harvard President took as his text from the Bible Philippians 4:8, pointing out that Paul's admonition to "think on things of good report" completely demolished the "fallacious position" of the cynic.

Throughout human history, he declared, "some men have lied, stolen, desecrated, and destroyed: but others have sought truth, created beauty, endeavored to live honestly and to help mankind."

Seen As Conflict of Ideals

The current American debate on war issues, he suggested, is a "gigantic conflict of ideals"—a conflict between the ideals of peace, on the one hand, and that of freedom, on the other.

"We as a people have been torn between our hatred of war and our hatred of Hitler's philosophy, between our desire for peace and our desire to do our part in defending human decency," he pointed out. Previously Dr. Conant has urged America to take the latter course.

If the United States appears materialistic and selfish in its discussion of the war, it is because men have been "busy blowing to bits almost every combination of words which express high human aspirations," the Harvard president declared.

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Lithuania Disillusioned By Year of Soviet Rule

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

General disillusionment, even among those classes and groups of the population in Lithuania which were most inclined to look on the prospect of a Soviet regime with hope, if not with positive favor, is reported by individuals who have escaped from that little Baltic country since it was taken over by Stalin in the summer of 1940.

Among the factors that have made for this disillusionment are the general rise in the cost of living, the buying out of the country's stocks of food and clothing by greedy Red Army officers and their wives, lower real wages and the domination of the newly established Soviets by strangers from Moscow, rather than by Lithuanians.

The experiences of the Lithuanians with the Red Army seem to have been similar to those of the French with the Germans. Discipline seems to have been well maintained; one does not hear of disorderly plundering or violence. But what happened in France when a large German Army of Occupation, well provided with pocket money, settled down seems to have been repeated in smaller Lithuania.

Shops Besieged

Red Army officers and their wives literally besieged the modest shops of such Lithuanian towns as Vilna and Kaunas and bought until there were no more goods to be had. At first some restraint was imposed on this buying orgy because the Lithuanian currency was still valid and the Soviet visitors were not provided with lits, as the Lithuanian units of currency are called. They were will to offer any price in rubles for the Lithuanian money which made it possible to buy the goods which were so conspicuously lacking in the Soviet Union. But after Lithuania was formally annexed to the Soviet Union the ruble became the general currency, and there was no limit to the buying efforts of the privileged groups among the Soviet forces of occupation.

Wives of the Red Army officers often accompanied them; and the Lithuanians, in no sense a people accustomed to a luxurious standard of living, were amazed at the poor quality and poor taste of their clothing and shoes. Inasmuch as they belonged to the well-to-do class in the Soviet Union, it was easy to imagine the standard of living of the Soviet workers and peasants.

Rate of Exchange

The rate of exchange between the ruble and lit was fixed on a basis of eight lits to seven rubles; but the cost of living in rubles was far higher than it had been in lits. The ordinary peasant black bread went up from .25 or .30 lits to .70 rubles; ordinary meat from .90 lits to three or four rubles; sausage from 1.60 lits to 7.50 rubles.

Lithuanians who sympathized with communism from a distance were exposed to several disillusionments when it was imposed on them as a system. Lithuanian workers, for instance, were shocked to find that an engineer in the Soviet Union earned ten times as much as an ordinary worker, a spread far greater than that which prevailed in Lithuania.

While the Soviet regime pretended to raise wages it took away with one hand what it gave with the other: for the workers were reclassified as to skill and, with few exceptions, were placed in lower categories and were consequently eligible for lower wage rates, although the rates themselves were nominally increased.

Bread Not Elections

While there was not so much terrorism in Lithuania as in Eastern Poland, where there was a systematic uprooting and deportation of great numbers of people, the Lithuanian workers were far from enthusiastic over the new regime. When the President of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic, Faletskis, tried to deliver a speech at the rubber factory, Inkaras, at Kovno, the workers shouted him down with cries: "Give us bread, not elections."

The Soviet newspapers themselves, although they describe conditions in the newly occupied countries with enforced official optimism which emphatically does not correspond with the eyewitness testimony of the occasional refugees, do let slip admissions which show how little root communism has struck. So the Secretary of the Vilna Communist Party Committee, Vinnitzky, in a letter published in the All-Union Communist Party organ, "Pravda," states that there are only about 200 Party members and "candidates"—applicants for membership on probation—in Vilna, the largest city in Lithuania.

Of the four delegates to the Congress of Soviets elected from Vilna only one, apparently, was a native of Lithuania. The three others were the former Soviet Ambassador to Lithuania, Pozdnyakov, an officer of the Red Army named Boltrushka and a private soldier, a Young Communist named Ionaitis.

Change in Viewpoint

It was not under altogether unfavorable psychological conditions that the Soviet Union took over Lithuania. Some of the workers and poorer peasants, a few of the intellectuals had been more or less attracted by Communist propaganda. The Jews, who constitute a considerable part of the town population, were inclined to prefer the Soviets to the danger that threatened from another direction, the danger of a German occupation.

In Kovno there was even some local enthusiasm when the Red troops came in, although in Vilna, where the population knew them from the previous brief occupation in the autumn of 1939—Soviet troops occupied Vilna during their invasion of Eastern Poland, took everything worth taking and finally handed the empty shell of the city over to Lithuania—the atmosphere was cold and reserved.

But a year of Soviet occupation has been a year of disillusionment. The Soviet Russians have been cut off from the outside world so long that much of what seems to an outside observer extreme poverty is taken for granted. But Lithuania, like the neighboring Republics of Latvia and Estonia, was accustomed to a better standard of living and many years will probably have to pass before it can be "broken in" to Soviet conditions.

Sweden for Peace—But Not at Any Cost

Nation determined to defend its independence and neutrality against attack from any source.

Back in the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden, Mr. Moe writes of one of the few remaining democracies in Europe. The following article is the second of a series.

By M. Lorimer Moe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every element of the Swedish population, from the humblest to the most powerful, is determined to preserve Sweden's independence and neutrality at the cost, it need be, of a destructive battle against aggression from any quarter.

Having escaped through more than two years of war the disaster that has been visited upon her immediate neighbors and many another peacefully inclined small nation, Sweden is still far from certain that she too will not be engulfed.

Her every action is weighed carefully in the effort to remain on officially amicable terms with all belligerent powers.

The achievement of the Government thus far in steering the Nation successfully along the perilous course of neutrality is regarded by the Swedes as a major accomplishment. They hope this miracle can be perpetuated, but are resolved that it shall not be a case of "peace at any price."

The words spoken by Defense Minister Per Edvin Skoeld in an address at Uppsala on June 6, Sweden's Flag Day, were typical of the attitue and spirit of the people as a whole.

"The instinct of self-preservation drives us to the defense of our possessions as a mother defends her child, the wolf its den and the bird its nest," he declared. "Without national independence and the freedom of our people the land would not be ours and a precious part of our being would have disappeared. . . . We are prepared for peaceful co-operation with the whole world on a basis of equality. That is our policy and we intend to pursue it, but not to the point of surrender. It demands that other people respect our land's independence and freedom. Those who do not do that and try by force to impose their will upon us we shall meet with force; in this we are all united. It is for this reason that we are strengthening our defenses to the limit of our resources. If our peace is shattered it will not be our responsibility, but if such disaster strikes we shall meet it with determination."

Church's Attitude

Significant, too, were the words uttered by Bishop John Cullberg of the state church in a talk the same day before a huge gathering in Stockholm Stadium. "Without threatening anyone we must, each in his own place, give our utmost for the preservation of national independence," he said. "The men who stand guard must know that behind them there is a united and determined people. Against all foreign efforts for reform of our institutions, from without or within, we shall erect a guard in the hearts of our people: personal freedom in the shelter of lawful order."

Such words would be hollow except in a land that has been blest by an effectively democratic government and whose people are convinced that the benefits they have enjoyed under such a government would be lost under any form of totalitarianism. Sweden's geographical proximity to Russia and Germany has given the Swedes a unique opportunity to observe just what they might expect if either Communism or Naziism were imposed upon them. They want no part of either.

The Swedish worker still has his labor union and the principle of collective bargaining is so firmly established that the right of organized employees to settle their grievances with organized employers has not been challenged in years. They have seen the labor unions crushed in National Socialist Germany and have witnessed the reduction of the workman in both Germany and Russia to the status of serfdom. Swedish capital has yielded, often with bitter reluctance, to reforms it regarded as socialization, but capitalism is still very much alive in Sweden, whereas it has perished in both Russia and Germany.

Especially do the Swedes of all classes regard as precious those freedoms that have been established under their democracy. The country has a splendid cultural tradition, but its people are incapable of understanding a culture which must assert its alleged superiority by the use of force. Every man, of whatever race or creed, is assayed in Sweden on his merit.

Principles Long Established

Democracy, as the Swedes understand it, is of comparatively modern origin, but many of its basic principles have been established in Sweden for hundreds of years. As an example, the right of every citizen to appeal to the courts with the knowledge that his cause will have a just hearing has been accepted as a fundamental right for more than 300 years. Free speech and a free press are equally well established. Nothing that has occurred in a German-occupied country has aroused greater indignation in Sweden than the recent decree substituting Nazi "justice" in Norway for established Norwegian legal procedure. When justices of the Norwegian Supreme Court resigned their robes in protest, the Swedish press applauded their action and flayed the measure that prompted them.

The action of a congress of Norwegian bishops in challenging German violation of those provisions of the Hague Convention dealing with occupied nations, met with a similar reaction in Sweden. The statement issued by that conference was widely circulated in Sweden. Freedom of conscience and freedom of worship are precious to the Swedes. The stand taken by the Norwegian bishops and outspoken opposition to Naziism by many leaders of Sweden's state church have added to the prestige of the church throughout Scandinavia. It is no longer regarded as extraordinary to hear the layman express the opinion that the return of peace and decency to Europe must be preceded by renewed acceptance of Christian principles.

Above all, Sweden's determination to fight, if need be, to preserve the great gains she has made socially and economically during the last three decades, is based on the recent experience of Finland and Norway. That experience has taught Sweden that she cannot calmly accept the benefits of her enlightened civlization without being prepared to fight for them.

Finland's stand against Russian aggression prompted Sweden to strip its own defenses and send 10,000 volunteers to aid the Finns. Finnish prestige was never greater in Sweden than it is today. This is reflected in the tremendous volume of material aid being sent for Finland's rehabilitation despite the extraordinary internal demands on Sweden's resources.

Moreover, the Swedes are confident that the Finns understand the basis of the Swedish diplomatic position during the Russo-Finnish war. Fear that the passage of Allied troops through Sweden to Finland would precipitate an immediate attack on Sweden by Germany, coupled with a suspicion that Allied aid would be as ineffective as in Poland, prompted Swedish refusal to grant transit permission, officials declare.

Norway Bond Tightened

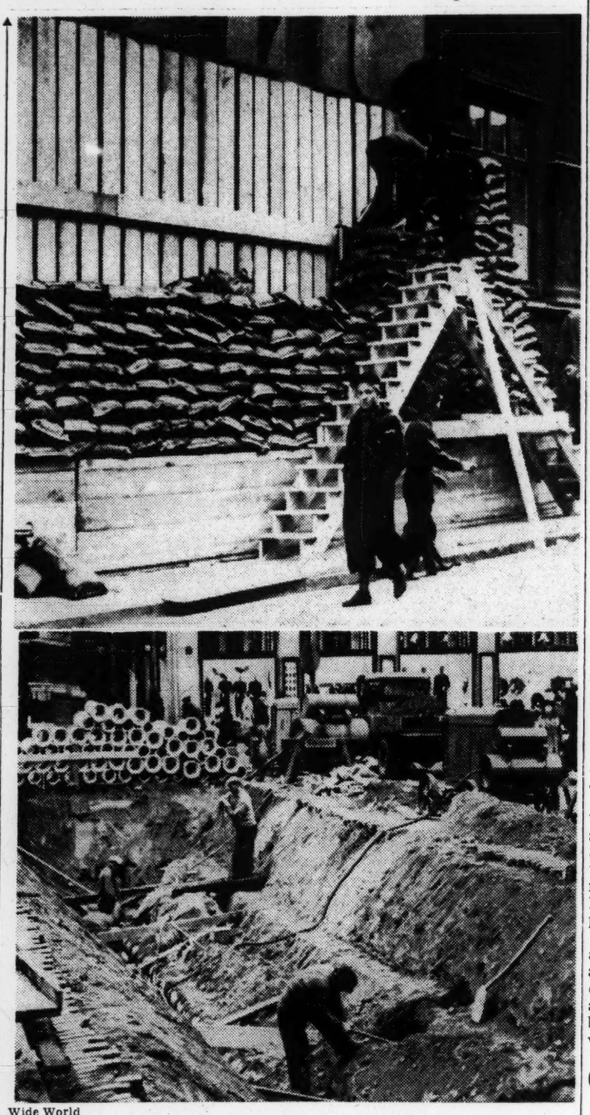
And today, German maltreatment of the Norwegian civil population has tightened the bond of brotherhood between Sweden and Norway. Every effort of Mr. Quisling in Norway and of Mr. Quisling's agents in Sweden to cause ill feeling between the sister kingdoms has had just the opposite of its intended effect. Norwegian civil resistance against the invader is the most delectable topic of conversation around the Swedish dinner table. Norway's refusal to submit quietly to each new repressive measure has developed most intense admiration in the heart of nearly every Swede. At the same time, it has stiffened Sweden's resolution not to accept the same fate without a desperate struggle.

Will Sweden fight if attacked, or is its show of spirit only a surface manifestation? "We have no illusion about our ability to resist indefinitely," said Gen. Ivar Holmquist, commander of the Swedish army, in an interview with the writer a few weeks ago. "But we are prepared to make any attack on Sweden—from whatever quarter it may come—the most costly venture an agressor has undertaken since the war began."

General Holmquist, unlike many Swedes, sees no threat of an attack from Germany in the near future. But he is continuing to strengthen his command with men, equipment and material. "The morale of both officers and men is as high as ever in Sweden's history," he said. These are strong words in the light of Sweden's military tradition.

Civilian morale is equally good. This will probably prove the most important factor if Sweden is given her choice between war or submission to an aggressor.

Given that choice, I believe Sweden will fight—to exhaustion.



Wide World

Sweden Prepares to Guard Its Liberty

Upper: Sandbags are piled against sides of building occupied by the Stockholm newspaper, "Dagens Nyheter," as a protective measure in the event the war is extended to Sweden. Lower: Another precautionary measure. Workmen dig a public bomb shelter in Hoetorget Square in Stockholm.

Vichy Tightens Its Curbs On French Jews

VICHY, France, June 16 (AP)—The Vichy Government last week end followed up its stringent anti-Jewish laws by ordering all Jews to make a written declaration within a month listing their professions and financial status.

Special decrees are to be published later outlining the manner in which the anti-Jewish laws will be applied in French colonies and protectorates, it was said.

The French Government earlier clamped down on Jews in the unoccupied as well as German-occupied area, virtually barring them from all professions and business in a special law which provided heavy penalties for Jewish violators.

The new law, which exempts certain categories of war veterans and their relatives as well as long-established Jewish families in France, provides penalties of five years imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs (about $460), or both, for violation.

Xavier Vallat, the Vichy Government's Commissioner for Jews, announced that the general lines of Vichy's anti-Jewish policy will follow that already imposed by the Germans in the occupied zones of France, including the placarding of Jewish-owned shops and, possibly, the appointment of non-Jewish managers.

M. Vallat said the measures were temporary and were taken "to safeguard our national economy and French interests." He added that a permanent solution which must be "international or, at least, European" will have to await peace.

He said that the Sûreté Nationale already had taken police measures against "a Jewish band which drained the country's resources" and that the most dangerous members had been interned in supervised camps.

Greeks Rallying Fighting Forces Anew in Egypt

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—A Greek force of 15,000 army regulars and cadets fought in the defense of Crete, and the Greek Government exiled in Egypt rapidly is reorganizing its land, sea, and air forces to continue the war, Nicholas G. Lely, Greek Consul-General here, said June 13.

Mr. Lely received a message from the Greek Premier, Emmanuel Tsouderos, telling of the sacrificial stand on Crete in which Cretan boys and women joined in hand-to-hand fighting agains the Germans.

He also received this message from Mr. Tsouderos addressed to Greeks everywhere:

"At the side of our great Allies, reorganized Greek land, sea, and air forces are ready to fight the enemy for the liberation of Hellas wherever they meet him.

"We have only one thought and one aim—to win. We are confident that we shall win. We will win because God and the right are on our side and because Greece never dies. We suffered and we will suffer more.

"Greeks! unite as one man more closely than ever around our national symbols . . . keep your heads high as men who have been victorious. Do not trust the enemy and have confidence in the final victory."

Heavy Fighting as Allies Near Levantine Capitals

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Jean Marie Bergeret, the French Secretary of State for Aviation, has been assigned to take over command of the French Air Force in Syria, the German radio reported today from Vichy.

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Heavy fighting, where the British and Free French had hoped for a minimum, slowed the Allies' drive into the Levant today as Beirut and Damascus, Capitals of Lebanon and Syria, almost were within their grasp.

"In spite of strong opposition offered by Vichy troops, Allied forces captured Kessoue on the right sector and Sidon on the coast," said General Headquarters in Cairo.

The British Imperial and de Gaullist forces thus were able to advance to within five miles of Damascus and 12 miles of Beirut, according to British sources.

Kessoue, a strong point in the outlying defenses of unfortified Damascus, is 10 miles south of the ancient walls of that capital; Sidon is 20 miles south of Beirut, on the Lebanese cotst.

"Although every effort had been made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed in the operations, of which the object was to counteract German infiltration and forestall arrival of more important German forces, heavy fighting has also developed on our central sector," the Cairo communiqué said.

The central sector is the region between Beirut and Damascus, where the Allied thrust was carried to Djezzine. The Allied force which captured Kessoue moved immediately across the River Aswad to Nahta, within five miles of the gates of Damascus, while another column, circling to the north and east, passed Adliyah and came within five miles of the city in that direction.

Vichy acknowledged the loss of Sidon and said troops withdrawn from that city had taken up new positions along the Nehr ed Damour River. The Vichy report said today the French had won a heavy early-morning air battle with the British over the little Lebanon village of Eizra, between Sidon and Beirut.

Three British fighter planes were reported downed and one French plane was listed as missing.

At the same time reports from French headquarters at Beirut said two British destroyers were damaged in a sea and air battle with French forces which has been in progress almost continuously for the past 24 hours, military dispatches said today.

They were damaged in heavy action just before nightfall Sunday when French Naval planes divebombed the British forces during one of a series of running encounters, the dispatches said.

Another phase of this battle was said to have opened about dawn this morning off Beirut when French surface vessels encountered a British force consisting of two cruisers and four destroyers.

In Berlin German air help for the French was indicated by the High Command which claimed that four direct bomb hits sank a British light cruiser in the eastern Mediterranean yesterday and German air attacks also damaged a heavy cruiser.

British Drive Into Libya; 2,000 Italians Captured

CAIRO, Egypt, June 16 (AP)—The British have launched an offensive against the Germans and Italians along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier and the mopup of East Africa has advanced a major step with the surrender of an Italian General and 2,000 troops in Southern Ethiopia, the Middle East Command announced today.

Plunging across the Libyan border, where the Suez-bound Axis drive stalled two months ago, Imperial forces were declared to have destroyed 12 Axis vehicles in the Gambut area, just across the frontier west of Bardia.

"The operation is continuous," today's communiqué said succinctly. Axis positions south and southeast of the border outpost of Salum are bearing the brunt of the offensive.

[The border curves to the southwest in this region and apparently action occurred on both sides of the line. Neither the communiqué nor London sources indicated the depth of the British penetration.]

British Push On

The push into the Gambut area, which some observers took to mean a new British campaign to recapture Cirenaica from the Axis, started last night, 24 hours after advance patrols attacked an Italian column west of the Libyan border.

[Reports from Berlin and Rome told of an intense fight as a result of a British offensive in the Salum area of northwestern Egypt, no-man's land between the Axis spearhead and Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's first line of Egyptian defense. These reports said heavy fighting continued today. Salum is a short distance along the Mediterranean coast southeast of Bardia.

German reports claimed the Luftwaffe destroyed 60 British tanks and armored cars and shot down 11 British planes.]

Salient Straightened

Earlier reports meanwhile from Cairo said Australian and Indian troops holding off Axis forces at Tobruk for more than two months attacked an Axis salient bulging into the southwest corner of the Libyan port's outer defenses on the night of June 12 and substantially straightened out the line.

A British spokesman explained this maneuver was designed to make the situation on the Axis-encircled port "more comportable."

In Libya, a communiqué said, the RAF heavily raided Bengasi on the night of June 12-13 and scored direct hits or near misses on two 3,000-ton ships in Tobruk harbor.

A large fire was declared started and considerable damage was done in that area, while airfields at Martuba and El Gazala were also attacked.

Aircraft of the British Fleet Air Arm smashed at Tripoli, starting fires on and near the Spanish quay and among buildings west of the town, the RAF war bulletin said.

Motor transport vehicles were bombed and machine gunned on the road between Barce and Elgobba, the communiqué asserted, and 10 large vehicles were destroyed and several others badly damaged.

On the East African front, the Middle East Command said Italian General Pralormo with 2,000 troops had surrendered in the Soddu area, some 160 miles south of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. This force constituted one of the major islands of resistance in Ethiopia.

After the Battle of the Lakes in the southern part of Ethiopia, the General and the remnants of his divisions were said to have taken to the hills, where they were harried by native patriots and finally forced to capitulate because of lack of supplies.

Farther north, in the Jimma area, imperial forces, aided by the natives, were declared pressing hard on the heels of main Italian concentrations.

Italians Warned on Grumbling

ROME, June 16 (AP)—Adelchi Serena, Secretary of the Fascist Party, warned June 14 that Italians grumbling about wartime conditions would receive the same treatment as profiteers.

[Premier Mussolini in a decree April 28 ordered execution, life imprisonment, and lesser prison terms for certain cases of failure by contractors, workers, and soldiers to fulfill obligations to the State. Previously the Government had banned all strikes.]

A conference with provincial leaders of the Party showed that the "morale of Italians was still higher" after a year of war, Signor Serena said.

He gave orders at the conference for "forces of the Party to react decisively against every sporadic attempt of remaining anti-Fascism—in some cases clearly in the service of foreigners—to undermine public morale with the vile and subtle aim of slandering the ruling class."

"No truce or indulgence must be shown in the fight against speculators and hoarders," Signor Serena said.

He called for a more rigorous watch over rationing of supplies, declaring war "privations" must be borne in an equal degree by everybody.

White-collar workers are to get an extra month's salary, and industrial workers 120 hours extra pay by order of Premier Mussolini in new, general pay increases. Some sources said the raises might result in higher prices and consequently in inflation of currency.

German Prisoners In Canada Aided

SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO, June 16 (AP)—German sympathizers and organizations such as the German-American Bund in the United States are sending "many thousands of dollars" and many packages for German war prisoners to Canada, Col. Hubert Stethem, Internment Camps Director, said June 14.

Cash sent to a war prisoner is placed to his credit, against which he can charge canteen tickets, Colonel Stethem said. Only packages sent through the International Red Cross and the International Y. M. C. A. are accepted.

Military authorities in Canada know what contacts each prisoner has, Colonel Stethem said, and "we are not taking any chances on his forming new ones." One of the steps to prevent new contacts is to delete the names of senders from packages sent individually to prisoners.

United Fruit Ships Put in U. S. Service

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The Antinuous, 9,599 tons, and the Calamares, 10,000 tons, United Fruit Company freighters, have been requisitioned by the Maritime Commission to carry cheese from New Zealand to New York for trans-shipment to England, it was learned here.

The ships, beginning late this month, will be operated for the government by the United States Lines' subsidiary American Pioneer Line, which maintains regular cargo service to New Zealand and the Far East.

Nazi Cargoes in French Ships

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—The British Ministry of Economic Warfare declares France's merchant shipping is being used by the Germans in an important economic struggle between Britain and the Axis in the Mediterranean.

Most of the French ships are being used to carry supplies, but in some cases they are carrying troops, the Ministry asserted.

One German objective, the Ministry said, was to relieve its "overburdened" railway system by transporting wheat, chrome, lead, and copper from Russia and Southeastern Europe to Trieste, Italy, by sea.

Britain is trying to prevent the use of this route, and also to cut off supply lanes from Africa.

Eighty per cent of the French vessels entering the Mediterranean are carrying ground nuts and palm kernels from French West Africa to Marseille for transportation to the Reich, where they are of "immense importance in making fats, oils, and greases," the Ministry said.

It added that such ships are guarded by German naval officers, taken along as "observation officers."

French Mine Strike

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The British Radio reported June 14 that 50,000 French miners struck at Douai and Lancheres in Occupied France in protest at German rejection of wage increase demands. The broadcast, in French, was heard here by CBS.

Canada Not Likely To Use Conscription

OTTAWA, June 16 (AP)—Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, told a group of touring United States newspaper women June 13 that there is no need for any military conscription in Canada, and that Canada can obtain all the man power it needs without "coercion."

"I believe that Canada will get all the men she needs voluntarily," he said. "Every Canadian knows it is in the heart of this Country to make any sacrifice necessary to win this war. If more men are needed, Canada will supply them, and voluntarily. There had not been coercion and there will be no coercion."

Plant City Growers Reap Berry Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—In spite of several setbacks, including dry weather during growing season and heavy rains at harvesting time, the strawberry season at Plant City, Fla., made a record over last year's crop.

A cash return to farmers of $926,971 was recorded at the new Plant City State Farmers' Market, from the sale of 6,671,204 pints of berries.

Vital Nazi Industrial Areas Hammered Again by RAF

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Strong forces of British bombers fired industrial targets in western Germany and caused extensive damage in the Cologne and Hanover areas last night, the Air Ministry said today.

It was the fifth consecutive night of raiding over the industrial areas of northern and western Germany.

Smaller RAF forces attacked the docks at Dunkirk and fighter planes slashed at airdromes in German-occupied France, the Air Ministry reported. Three planes of the Bomber Command were said to have been lost in the night's operations.

A 1,000-ton supply ship was said to have been hit in the Ems Estuary near Borkum and a 4,000-tonner and 6,000-tonner were reported hit and damaged off the Netherlands coast.

An E-boat was "believed to have been sunk" in this same general area, the communiqué said. German anti-aircraft vessels were machine-gunned.

Further details made known by the Admiralty regarding British submarines in the Mediterranean which sank seven "enemy" vessels and torpedoed three others indicated that the operations of the British undersea warships carried them even into German and Italian-controlled harbors.

The vessels reported June 14 to have been sunk included an Italian armed trawler and two schooners it was escorting, a loaded supply ship of about 1,000 tons torpedoed in a harbor, and two schooners and a large cargo supply lighter torpedoed in an Aegean harbor.

In addition a submarine "torpedoed and almost certainly sank" a large tanker of about 8,000 tons, another submarine torpedoed the Strombo, a 5,232-ton vessel which was "reported to have reached Istanbul having been seriously damaged," and an Italian armed merchant cruiser lying in the harbor of Bengazi "was torpedoed."

23 Days in Boat

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—A story of 23 days in an open boat was related June 14 by 26 survivors of the sunken British liner Britannia. It went as follows:

On March 27, en route to Bombay from Liverpool, the 8,799-ton Britannia sighted a German raider eight miles away.

Although the Britannia had only a four-inch gun against the raider's six-inch guns, the Britannia's captain (believed to have been Capt. Alexander Collie) decided to fight it out.

French Defense Stiffens

Continued from Page 1

ing up frontier ports and driving over the Litani River—smothering machine-gun concentrations and wheeling around objectives impracticable to motorized vehicles—these horsemen have suffered but one casualty.

They have presented a singularly difficult target for bomb and shell, even to planes which have swooped down on them with machine guns and bombs.

Leahy Sees Darlan

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 16 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, conferred today with French Vice Premier Jean Darlan.

The United States Ambassador was said to have asked for the interview to obtain information on the general situation, particularly in light of the fighting in Syria and Lebanon.

Nazi Terms to Iraq

JERUSALEM, June 16 (AP)—British sources declared June 16 that German treaty demands split the Cabinet of Iraq's Rashid Ali el Gailani wide open even before the British advance and brought about the rapid collapse of his Baghdad Government.

The treaty terms to which Rashid Ali was reported to be willing to agree, but to which other members of the Cabinet were opposed, included:

1. Cancellation of all existing oil agreements and transfer of properties to Germany for the duration of the war.

The Mosul oil fields, most important in Iraq, had been developed by American, British, and French interests under the Iraq Petroleum Company.

2. A grant to Germany, in line with the concessions of 1914, of a 12-mile strip on each side of the Baghdad Railway.

3. Handing over of all Iraq airdromes to Germany during the war.

The treaty demands were said to have been delivered to the Baghdad Government by the German Minister, Fritz Grobba, the "German Lawrence of Arabia."

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Honor Radioed Churchill; Reply: 'We shall Endure'

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Eulogized as the "symbol of Britain aroused," Winston Churchill received today an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Rochester.

In a two-way trans-Atlantic radio hookup, Dr. Alan Valentine, President of the University, presented the degree in absentia to England's Prime Minister, who accepted the diploma in a broadcast to America.

"We stand the faithful guardian of the rights and dearest hopes of a dozen States and Nations now gripped in servitude," the Prime Minister said.

"Whatever happens, we shall endure to the end."

Of the United States, Mr. Churchill said: "Divided the dark ages shall return; united we can guide and save the world."

Accepting the award for the Prime Minister, at the University's 91st annual commencement exercises, was Noel Hall, British Minister to Washington.

Patterson Sees Long War

In his commencement address, Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, forecast that the current war would be a long one.

As for the United States, he said "the machinery of defense is functioning, and every hour brings us nearer that high pitch of security which must make and keep us invincible if we are to survive." But "too many of us," he continued, "are victims of the delusive, complacent philosophy that it can't happen here because it never has happened here."

Asserting that peace "is the greatest blessing possessed by man," Mr. Patterson said, however, that "we have to work for it, and once we have it we must keep on working in order to hold it."

"Some day, whether in our time or not, whether next year or a thousand years from now, there will be peace," he said. "On what sort of world will it dawn? No man can say. But of one thing we may be sure. It will be a world a great deal worse than ours, or a great deal better. Every wheel that is turning today in the cause of national defense, every soul that is facing the future unafraid, is helping to determine that fateful alternative."

The Churchill Citation

In his citation, Dr. Valentine praised Mr. Churchill's war efforts and added: "May peace with freedom be your crowning work."

"We who remain here," he said, "must dedicate ourselves to the great task that this Government by the people shall not perish from the earth."

The text of the citation:

Winston Churchill: From our cities, hills and plains, sprawling between two oceans; from this new Nation, conceived in liberty, our hearts speak out to England. Mine-laden seas cannot divide us from that ancient stronghold of free men, nor bombs drown out their steady voices. England and America—our common cause is freedom. You lead that cause in England, resisting infection and the hand of war. Your skies are darkened while ours are safe and clear; your coasts beleaguered while our long shores lie open in the sun.

No need for us to offer comfort, for your bluff words cheer England and cheer us. No need to do you honor, for even time hastens to write high your name. No need to cry "Courage" to the sons of England. When Marlborough goes off to war, no one knows when he will come back, but we know he will not give up. Come the three quarters of the world in arms, and England shall shock them.

Rochester is an English name and the birthplace of your mother. From England we of Rochester learned the democracy of truth. To England go our scientists and our weapons to help your democracy and ours. And we who remain here—we must dedicate ourselves to the great task that this government by the people shall not perish from the earth.

Winston Churchill, no longer historian and statesman, but symbol of Britain aroused—stout in heart, direct in speech, cheerful in reverses, calm in confusion—America admires you. No turn of fortune can make us forget.

To few men has so much been given; of no man has more been asked. Your countrymen have placed in your hands the fate of England at war: your fellowmen will turn to you to help create a world of peace. Can you and Britain, can we in America, acquire the greatness of heart, the vision, the magnanimity for that? Lead Britain to that end, and generations the world over will rise to bless you. May peace with freedom be your crowning work.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Trustees of this University, I confer upon you, the spokesman of liberty and justice in the old world, the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, and with it the hopes of free men and women across this continent.

Text of Churchill Address Radiocast to Rochester U.

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Following is a partial text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's trans-Atlantic radio address accepting an honorary degree from the University of Rochester, N. Y., as transcribed by the National Broadcasting Company:

At intervals during the last 40 years I have addressed scores of great American audiences in almost every part of the Union. I have learned to admire the courtesy of these audiences, their love of free speech, their sense of fair play, their sovereign sense of humor, never minding the jokes that go against themselves, their earnest voracious desire to come to the root of the matter and to be well and truly informed on all world affairs.

And now in this time of world storm when I have been called upon by King and Parliament and with the support of all parties in the States and the good will of the people to bear the chief responsibility in Great Britain, and when I have had the supreme honor of speaking for the British Nation in its most deadly danger and in its finest hour, it has given me comfort and inspiration to feel that, as I think as you do, that our hands are joined across the ocean and that our pulses throb and beat as one.

Indeed, I will make so bold as to say that here at least in my mother's birth city of Rochester, I hold the latch key to American hearts. Strong ties of emotion, fierce surges of passion, sweep the broad expanse of the Union in this year of fate.

In that hour of travail there are many elemental forces. There is much heart searching and self-questioning, some pangs, some sorrow, some conflicting voices, but no fear. The world is witnessing the birth throes of a sublime resolve.

Has No Doubts

I shall presume to confess to you that I have no doubts what that resolve will be. The destiny of mankind is not decided by material computation when forces today are on the move stirring men's souls, drawing them from their firesides, casting aside comfort, amusement, wealth, and the pursuit of happiness in response to impulses at once all-striking and irresistible. Then it is we learn we are spirits—not animals, and that something is going on beyond space and time which, whether we like it or not, spells duty.

A wonderful story is unfolding before our eyes. How it will end we are not allowed to know. But on both sides of the Atlantic we all feel—I repeat all—that we are a part of it, that our future and that of many generations is at stake. We are sure that the character of human society will be shaped by the resolves we take and the deeds we do.

We need not bewail the fact that we have been called upon to face such solemn responsibilities. We may be proud and even rejoice amid our tribulations that we have been born at this cardinal time for so great an age, so splendid an opportunity of service here below. When this memorable battle, exceedingly triumphant, cast its shadow over Europe and Asia, laws, customs, traditions are broken up, justice is thrown to her feet, the rights of the weak are trampled out, the grand freedom of which the President of the United States has spoken so movingly are spruned and changed. The whole stature of man, his genius, his initiative, and his nobility, is ground down under a system of mechanical barbarism and of organized and scheduled terror.

For more than a year, we British have stood alone uplifted by your sympathy and respect, sustained by our own unconquerable will-power and by the increasing growth and hopes of your massive aid. In these British islands, that look so small upon the map, we stand the faithful guardians of the rights and cherished hopes of a dozen states and nations now gripped and tormented in a base and cruel servitude.

Endure to the End

Whatever happens, we shall endure to the end. But what is the explanation of the enslaveing of Europe by the German Nazi regime? How did they do it? It is but a few years ago since one united gesture by the peoples great and small who now lie broken in the dust would have warded off for mankind the fearful ordeal it has had to undergo. But there was no unity. There was no vision.

The nations were pulled down one by one while the others gaped and shuddered. One by one, each in his turn, they let themselves be caught. One after another they were felled by brutal violence, by poison from within, by subtle intrigue. Now the old lion, with her lion cubs at her side, stands alone against hunters who are armed with deadly weapons and impelled by desperate and destructive rage.

Is this tragedy to repeat itself once more? Ah, no. This is not the end of the tale. The stars in their courses proclaim the deliverance of mankind. Not so easily shall the onward progress of the peoples be barred. Not so easily shall the lights of freedom die. But time is short. Every month that passes adds to the length and the perils of the journey that will have to be made. United we stand. Divided we fall. Divided the dark ages return. United we can save and guide the world.

Japanese-Soviet Pact Celebrated

Wide World

Yosuke Matsuoka **Constantin Smetanin**

The Japanese Foreign Minister (left) and the Russian Ambassador to Japan shown celebrating in Tokyo the ratification of the neutrality treaty which was signed in Moscow on April 13. Photo passed by the Japanese censor.

Matsuoka's Gesture Pleases Rome

ROME, June 14 (AP)—Italy attaches considerable importance to the declaration of the Japanese Foreign Minister, "concurring" in Premier Mussolini's recent assessment of Japan's relations to the Axis powers.

The reaffirmation of Japan's ties was given over the week end by Yosuke Matsuoka, in a personal message to the Duce.

Praise for Message

Mr. Matsuoka's message was in praise of Signor Mussolini's speech in which Il Duce declared the Japanese "would not remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis."

The Japanese Foreign Minister specifically indorsed Signor Mussolini's view on Italian-Japanese relations and added that Italy's "solid collaboration with Germany which cannot be disturbed by any country or man, will bring to a finish the common mission which was the original purpose of the German-Italian alliance and which afterwards was clearly specified further by the Tri-Partite Pact."

Mr. Matsuoka's message, delivered to the Italian Ambassador at Tokyo, referred to Signor Mussolini's speech June 10 before the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds on the first anniversary of Italy's entry into the war.

"I share completely Il Duce's viewpoint in so far as Italian-Japanese relations are concerned and there can be no greater honor for me than to state that my thoughts have been understood and strengthened during my recent visit," Mr. Matsuoka's statement said.

Referred to Matsuoka

"It is superfluous to add that the whole Japanese people, without any doubt, share my feeling, especially after they heard Il Duce's voice on the radio and read the text of his words published in the papers," it continued.

Signor Mussolini's words, referring directly to the Japanese Foreign Minister, were: "The attitude of Japan—through what Foreign Minister Matsuoka said at Rome and more recently at Tokyo—is in perfect line with the Tri-Partite Pact."

Mr. Matsuoka's message said he wished to let Signor Mussolini know his "emotion" over the speech and added: "On this occasion I wish to renew my heartfelt congratulations for the splendid successes which the Italian armed forces have had on all battlefields.

"I am absolutely certain this solid collaboration with Germany, which cannot be disturbed by any country or man, will bring to a finish the common mission which was the original purpose of the German-Italian alliance and which afterwards was clearly specified further by the Tri-Partite Pact."

Japanese Envoy Pays Call on Welles

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 16

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, conferred June 14 with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

It was the New Japanese envoy's first exchange of views with Mr. Welles since his arrival, and one of the few occasions on which he has been at the State Department.

In answer to newspapermen's questions, the Japanese Ambassador said he carried no note or other communication from the Japanese Government, but declined to discuss what questions he took up with Mr. Welles.

Won't Join 'New Order,' Dutch Indies Informs Japan

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, June 16 (AP)—The Governor-General of these Netherlands Pacific possessions, speaking in the midst of an economic crisis with Japan, declared today his Government had notified Tokyo it emphatically rejected "any thought" of including them in the Japanese-proposed "new order for East Asia."

Addressing the opening session of the Legislative People's Council, Gov. Gen. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer recalled Japan's entry into the Rome-Berlin Axis and declared an Axis victory "would spell destruction of the Kingdom of The Netherlands."

He asserted further that the East Indies Government would guard carefully against direct or indirect "leaks" of war-important raw materials to Germany.

Reviewing the stalemated negotiations with Japan, the Governor-General said the Batavia Government had refused to grant the Japanese extraordinary concessions because "a change in our line of conduct, or half-hearted application thereof, could not be considered."

The mixed European and native council and the foreign consular corps listened attentively to the Governor-General's address. Kenkichi Yoshizawa chief Japanese negotiator, was invited but sent a note saying he was unable to accept.

Mr. Yoshizawa received fresh instructions from Tokyo over the week end on Japan's next move, then cabled home asking for clarification of certain points.

The Governor-General stressed the right of the Indies to develop their economy independently without granting any foreign power or powers inordinate privileges, but encouraging legitimate trade with the rest of the world.

Nevertheless, he said it must be understood that it was to the Indies' own interests and their national duty to prevent at all costs supplying Germany and Italy through her own exports of raw materials. These war essentials include rubber, oil and tin—commodities which Japan has sought in greater amounts.

He said there was no answer yet from the Batavia Government's memorandum of June 6 to Tokyo rejecting Japanese economic proposals.

The Government Finance Department meanwhile estimated defense expenditures for 1940-42 at the equivalent of $250,000,000. It said that actual and contemplated expenditures for further mechanization of the Army and the introduction of native conscription would bring the total budget deficit to 136,700,000 guilders (about $72,000,000) and a deficit of 95,300,000 guilders (about $50,000,000) was foreseen for 1941.

There was no hint of the nature of the instructions Mr. Yoshizawa received from Tokyo or of the points he wanted clarified.

U. S. Protests Chungking Raid

TOKYO, June 16 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew personally delivered today a sharp 300-word note of protest to Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka against Sunday's Japanese bombing of Chungking in which bombs fell in the American safety zone, narrowly missing the United States gunboat Tutuila.

The Ambassador acted as soon as he received definite notification of the bombing from Chungking, and without waiting for instructions from the State Department.

The Embassy declined to disclose the exact wording of the communication Mr. Grew took to Mr. Matsuoka.

The Ambassador received word that at least five bombs fell in the vicinity of the United States Embassy at Chungking and of the gunboat.

One bomb was said to have exploded 50 yards from the entrance to the Embassy air-raid shelter, damaging offices and breaking windows in the Embassy itself.

CHUNGKING, June 16 (AP)—Seven bombs exploded in the Yangtze River within 75 yards of the United States gunboat Tutuila during a Japanese air raid yesterday on this provisional Chinese capital.

Other explosives, crashing into a safety zone where Japanese authorities had told Americans they would be safe, caused slight damage to the United States and Italian embassies, wrecked the offices of Lieut. Col. William Mayer, United States Military Attaché, and severely damaged a United States Navy canteen.

None of the crew of the Tutuila, standing by antiaircraft guns at battle stations, was injured although bomb fragments splattered the 370-ton boat and smashed panes in the bridgehouse.

The Tutuila was at anchor off the south bank of the Yangtze. The United States Embassy overlooked the ship from the hillside.

Twenty-seven Japanese planes took part in the raid, in which the main weight of explosives fell across the river from the safety zone.

Damage was done to small homes built for Chinese war homeless with $10,000 furnished by the American Red Cross.

Hitler Curb on Duce Seen in Croat Pact

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—Adherence of the puppet Kingdom of Croatia to the tripartite pact is mainly significant as Reichsführer Hitler's newest practical step in preparation of his much-desired European conference by elimination of antagonisisms over the division of spoils among his vassal states.

Few things are more fantastic to anyone acquainted with Balkan politics during the last two decades than consecration of the nominal authority of Dr. Ante Pavelitch, terrorist chief, as head of the Croat Government.

But this pact must be seen as the first fruits of the most recent Brenner Pass meeting of Herr Hitler and Premier Mussolini, with Joachim von Ribbentrop, Count Galezzo Ciano, and other representatives merely filling in details into the framework already decided.

Fitted Into Nazi Plans

But it is significant for interpretation of the Nazis' present diplomatic policy to look behind mere outward formality. Superficially this latest act appears to be a triumph for Signor Mussolini, but in reality it indicates the manner in which Italy is compelled more and more to accept Herr Hitler's concessions, all of which must fit into Nazi plans for Europe.

For just as at the Belvedere Palace at Vienna in August, 1940, the Transylvania question was "settled" only to Herr Hitler's satisfaction and not to that of the two contesting parties, Hungary and Rumania, so now Herr Hitler, not Signor Mussolini, has triumphed at Venice.

For while allowing the transfer of other peoples and lands Herr Hitler has bribed Signor Mussolini in order to exclude him from Western Europe.

Italian Ambitions Reduced

It is interesting in this connection to realize how Fascist Italy has been compelled considerably to reduce its ambitions. First it saw itself—after the acquisition of South Tirol and Fiume—as successor to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Then Signor Mussolini propagated the idea of a Roman Imperium with colonization of Libya, the anti-French propaganda for Savoy, "cultural infiltration" in Tunis, and finally support in Spain so as to obtain control of the western Mediterranean including Gibraltar.

At the outbreak of the present war, however, Signor Mussolini, having become convinced that the Nazis are going to dominate Europe, reduced Fascist ambitions to that of a Mediterranean Empire. The new Berlin-Vichy "friendship" has, however, made Italy realize that it must confine itself to the Balkans and its own home waters.

Limited Sea Control

Significant of this is the present pact signed in Venice at historic Doges Palace. For it is not a Roman Imperium, or a Mediterranean Imperium, but only the dreams of a city Republic of Venice that Hitler now permits to the Duce. These mean little more than Italy ruling its own Adriatic Sea and the surrounding shores.

Italy's compensation in the Slovene Provinces of Yugoslavia, in Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Greece embraces much territory, but for Herr Hitler it is a small concession, since it removes, for the time being at any rate, serious conflict between Vichy and Rome by confining Signor Mussolini's aggression to non-French fields. This enables Herr Hitler to preserve superficial unity throughout Europe today.

It also enables the Nazis to be free to play the diplomatic game with Spain by dangling promises of French Morocco, and threatening to fulfill them should Vichy be too unobliging.

Montenegro, it is reliably reported, will also soon become nominally independent with a member of the former Dynasty as King—presumably under Italian domination.

The Italian Church welcomes the recognition of Croatia as an independent state as an important step in the Italianization of the Balkans.

The Vatican, other reports indicate, is already taking steps to nominate diplomatic representatives at Zagreb—despite the fact that the Croatian puppet is internationally known as a murderer.

This recalls to students of modern Balkan history that the religious issue, namely, the fact that Croatia is Roman Catholic and Serbia mainly of the Russian Orthodox Church, has played an important role in keeping these two countries of former Yugoslavia apart.

Hungary Finds Out

Even if Signor Mussolini's European ambitions are thus satisfied, Herr Hitler has simultaneously dealt a severe blow at the aspirations of another of his vassals, namely Hungary.

It is now clear that the visit to Italy of Premier-Foreign Minister Dr. Ladislaus de Bardossy, was unsuccessful—it only resulted in his being informed why Hungary must surrender its plans for incorporating Croatia.

For centuries Croatia-Slavonia was an integral part of the territories under the Hungarian crown, and after "the compromise" of 1868 Croatia had its own Parliament and internal autonomy.

But sponsors of the new state are thinking rather in terms of the earlier kingdom of Croatia centered in Bosnia and Dalmatia, and thereby ignoring its historic connections with Hungary.

Italy now has a Prince on the Croatian throne—the Duke of Spoleto. But the puppet king hasn't yet set foot in his new country.

Italian Troops in Position

The Italian Army is now dispatching troops to occupy strategic posts in the East Adriatic and in Greece, while the Italian Church sees a field for proselytization.

All this seems temporarily splendid, yet it is noteworthy that some writers should even now suggest that non-Fascist circles in Italy are thinking of the time when Germany will be defeated and they had better to occupy these East Adriatic territories now since they might be allowed to keep them—except Greece—as the price for "liquidating" Signor Mussolini.

Herr Hitler's moves are preliminaries to what the German press calls an "enduring peace to follow the overthrow of England . . . a permanent association of nations . . . collaborating to guarantee a world order based on justice."

But it is significant that the great dissatisfaction already existing among the Nazi vassals and allies regarding division of the spoils indicates how insecure is the foundation for such world order.

Croatia Joins Axis Secondary Group

By the Associated Press

Venice, June 16

Croatia, the new state carved from part of vanquished Yugoslavia, joined yesterday the ranks of secondary members of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. Dr. Ante Pavelitch, leader of the Croat State, signed a protocol giving his country the right to be present at any tripartite discussions affecting Croatia.

The signature was given during a week-end gathering here of Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister; Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister; Zembi Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador; Dr. Pavelitch, and envoys of other Axis adherents.

Sima Sentenced

BERLIN, June 16 (AP)—A dispatch from Bucharest by DNB, German official news agency, said that Horia Sima, former Rumanian Vice-Premier, was sentenced in absentia today to lifelong labor as a leader of the January Iron Guardist rebellion against Chief of State Ion Antonescu's Government.

Sima fled Jan. 25 when the revolt collapsed and his been unreported since.

DNB said nine other Iron Guardists who fled with Sima were given the same sentences on charges of armed insurrection.

Captain Roosevelt Not to Visit Britain

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Responsible United States sources in London said today that Capt. James Roosevelt's scheduled assignment as a Marine Corps observer here had been canceled.

The President's eldest son, it was said, desired to return home by a certain date, which would be impossible if he came to London.

He has been in the Middle East as an observer and left Cairo early last week in a British plane which was to have brought him to Portugal. Along the route, however, his trip was said to have been "interrupted," presumably at Gibraltar or somewhere in Africa.

East's 'Gas' Shortage Not Due To Shipment of Oil to Japan

By Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—Shortage of gasoline and the threat of "gasless Sundays" in the Eastern United States has been traced by Government bureaus here not to American shipment of oil to Japan, but to the transfer of tankers to Great Britain.

Investigation by the U. S. Maritime Commission reveals that no American-owned or controlled tankers are carrying oil directly or indirectly to Germany, Italy or Japan.

"No owned or controlled tankers under American registry have been engaged in trade to these countries since the outbreak of the war," the Commission said in a formal statement. "A check of American-owned or controlled tankers under foreign registry shows that none is currently engaged in such a way or has been for the last six months with the exception noted below.

"This record excepts the activities of five tankers registered under the German flag and five registered under the Italian flag. Owners of these tankers have been unable to exercise control over their movements during the last year and one-half and have no authentic reports on their activities. A solitary ship under another foreign registry is completing a voyage to Japan under a contract arranged some time ago. Upon completion of this voyage the vessel will be required for other trades."

The Maritime Commission's findings strengthened contention of Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes and other officials that the question of selling oil to Japan for possoble transfer to Soviet Russia and Germany and the oil shortage problem on the East Coast of the United States are separate. The East's lack of gasoline is due not to the Nation's oil supply but to scarcity of transportation facilities. As soon as additional tankers or new pipelines from the mid-Continent oil fields are built, the situation will be eased.

At the same time Mr. Ickes has refused to defend the State Department's policy on sale of oil to Japan. The Department is said to be opposed to an outright embargo on oil that might encourage Japan to attempt further aggression to acquire Far Eastern oil supplies.

Admitting that Japan is receiving oil from the Standard Oil Company, in which it has a 50 per cent interest, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has just explained its position in its annual report.

"In charting the course of our business," the company says, "We have been guided by two principles:

"1. It is not within the province of a private company to constitute itself as judge on the rights and wrongs of international disputes, establish embargoes of its own, nor to defy embargoes established by political authorities.

"2. As an American corporation, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owes its first duty to the United States. As long as our country maintains normal relations with a particular nation, we as a company must carry on our operations in the same manner."

The Maritime Commission listed 214 American owned or controlled tankers flying foreign flags as of May 1. Great Britain headed the list with 88.

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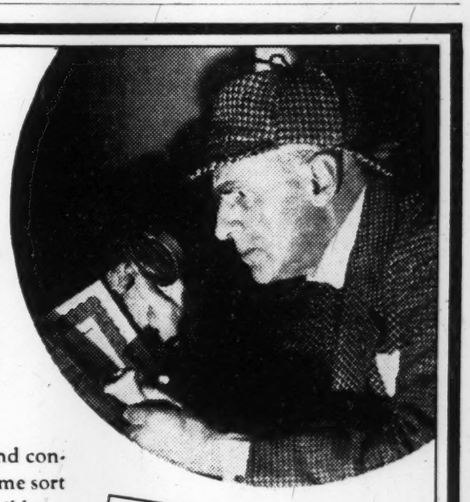

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$40,000 Granted for Study Of 'New Order' in Practice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16 — To find out what the totalitarian "new order" means in actual practice, the Rockefeller Foundation has granted $40,000 to finance a two-year research project into the status of labor, working conditions, and social and economic controls in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, Dr. Alvin Johnson, Dean of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research, announced today.

The study, using for the most part original German and Russian sources, will be under the direct supervision of five members of the Graduate Faculty of the New School, assisted by eight full-time research scholars, all of whom have had close and first-hand contact with the countries concerned.

Dr. Johnson said the study would inquire into the changed status of workers and managers, the rise of new ruling classes, the rigid state control of raw materials and seek to assess population movements, regimentation of labor, and the effects of the war on Russia and Germany.

"The first task to be undertaken in the study of Nazi Germany will be to investigate the changes which have affected the fundamental concepts upon which the economic life of Germany is based," Dr. Johnson said. "Terms such as property, contract, right and so on have acquired a meaning utterly different from that which they have in democratic countries."

The Russian study will deal primarily with the new stratification of Russian society, the urbanization of labor, the growing use of women in labor, the abolition of collective bargaining, and the bureaucratic functioning of trade unions and union officials.

The five faculty members in charge will be Dr. Frieda Wunderlich, formerly member of the Prussian Diet and of the Council of Berlin; Dr. Hans Staudinger, formerly State Secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Trade and Industry; Dr. Arthur Feiler, for many years leading economic writer of the Frankfurter Zeitung; Dr. Adolph Lowe, formerly Professor at Kiel and Frankfurt Universities, and Dr. Jakob Marschak, economics writer, member of the Kiel Institute and Director of The Institute of Statistics of Oxford.

Antiwar Pledge Is Signed By 1,000 Protestant Clergy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—Protestant ministers, more than 1,000 strong, are out today with an anti-war pledge of "unalterable opposition" to the "present threatened belligerency" of the United States. Simultaneously 135 members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters were signatory to a petition "to the American public" and forwarded to the President declaring "implacable opposition" to totalitarianism as the "enemy of freedom and of art."

The clerical group issued its pledge not to use the ministry to "bless, sanction or support war," through the Rev. A. J. Muste, Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It follows on a "peace without victory" avowal to which 700 churchmen were signatory last February, and declares that:

"As a Christian I see no possibility of reconciliation between the central teachings of Jesus and the necessary operations of war. As a loyal citizen, devoted to the cause of liberty and democracy, I am unalterably opposed to the present threatened belligerency of this this country.

"Both as a citizen and a Christian, therefore, I must in loyalty to conscience affirm my pledge not to use my ministry to bless, sanction or support war."

The writers, painters, sculptors, architects, and musicians who signed the protest against totalitarianism declared that "since a triumph of the materialistic, dictatorial, and essential anarchistic principle of state and party tyranny may put out the lights of the world, we subscribe ourselves as enemies of the enemies of freedom and of art."

The signatories include: James Truslow Adams, Maxwell Anderson, Ray Stannard Baker, Charles A. Beard, Stephen Vincent Benet, Pearl S. Buck, Henry S. Canby, Royal Cortissoz, Wilbur L. Cross, Walter Damrosch, Walter Prichard Eaton, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Ellen Glasgow, Hermann Hagedorn, Robert Edmond Jones, Helen Keller, Sinclair Lewis, Walter Lippmann, A. Lawrence Lowell, Paul Manship, William McFee, Eugene O'Neill, William Lyon Phelps, Marjorie Rawlings, Agnes Repplier, Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Deems Taylor, W. Hendrick van Loon, and William Allen White.

Britain Has 'Invisible' Weapon to Halt Tanks

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—The British have developed a new "deadly and invisible" secret weapon to combat tanks, Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported June 14.

The weapon was described by the agency as "almost childishly simple to make." There was no official comment on the report.

American Club Women to Lead In Work for United Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—To 75 presidents and leaders of national women's organizations, defense means unity today as never before. After an all-day conference called by the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the Biltmore Hotel June 13 women representatives of coast-to-coast groups are returning to their cities, towns, and farms to present a list of 18 defense activities outlined by the Federation to members of their units. Simultaneously they will organize a poll to see whether their organizations want to form a national defense council to continue through the emergency.

A more thorough-going Americanization program than has yet been attempted through the volunteer efforts of women was urged upon the women leaders toward the close of the session by the President, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore.

"I can't understand why we sit back and fail to take a very aggressive attitude toward the 'fifth columnists,'" she said. "I have found that some women in the country are under the impression that Hitler is doing a 'magnificent job over there.' Some of us have succumbed to that kind of propaganda. One of our objectives now is to combat the softening-up process among our people.

"There is nothing that I want more than peace. But I believe the way to insure peace is by adequate preparedness at this time."

Reports From Groups

Seventy-three women reported briefly at the meeting on what their group was doing or was ready to do for national defense. Their accomplishments range from a garden club program to conserve the natural resources and the sewing garments for the needy at home and abroad to more simple work, such as "to learn how to repair a spigot," or how to coax along a recalcitrant hen that refuses to lay the Government quota of eggs.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union reported on the efforts of her organization to back the Sheppard bill now before Congress which prescribes an area around Army camps in which the sale of liquor is prohibited. She emphasized the "slowing up" effect which alcoholic drinks are known to have upon the mechanic, the aviator or anyone in vital departments of defense.

Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, stressed the connection between feeding the women and children of Belgium and the program for national defense. The latter, she said, has as its purpose the strengthening of morale in this country which should include listening to the appeal of the 13,000,000 persons of foreign birth here on behalf of their starving relatives overseas.

The defending of the democratic way is based upon a re-examination of the ideals of the Christian religion, Mrs. T. L. Cavert of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ told the group.

"It means getting out of our little boxes of denominationalism into a larger awareness of the understanding of Christianity in relation to conditions of today," she brought out.

Racial Discrimination

Approximately 100 teachers have been trained in air-raid precautions by the American Women's Auxiliary Voluntary Services, Inc., it was reported. More than 5,000 women in New York City are receiving defense training along other lines from this organization. A million and a half boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs are intensifying their work in food and nutrition, in citizenship and democracy, Miss Florence L. Hall said. More than 280,000 trained women volunteers are ready to be called upon, she added.

Discrimination against the negro worker in defense industries is a problem calling for solution, Mrs. Thurgoos Marshall of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People said. She urged that "a very important part of defense is the preventing of this discrimination and the segregation of negro workers."

There are more than 1,000,000 trained volunteer workers in the Red Cross, representing every county in the United States, Mrs. Cornelia D. Wolf declared. They are ready to serve in a clerical capacity, as nurses, assistants, recreation workers, motor corps members, or in canteens. Members of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation stand "ready to make any sacrifice" for national defense, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Administrative Director, asserted.

Roosevelt— End Bars To Defense Jobs

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt has ordered the OPM to see to it that defense industries fully utilize the Nation's productive manpower without regard to race, religion or national origin.

In a memorandum addressed to William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, OPM Directors, the Chief Executive last night said many complaints had reached him that "fully qualified" Negroes and others were being turned away from the gates of industry on grounds "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity."

"This situation," he declared, "is a matter of grave national importance, and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

The President said he had been told that the "discrimination" against Negro workers has been Nationwide and other minority racial, national and religious groups have felt its effect in many localities.

With "labor stringencies" appearing in many areas, he asserted that in the present emergency it was "imperative that we deal effectively and speedily with this problem" and that he expected the OPM to take "immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of our productive manpower."

Placing his full support behind an OPM letter to holders of defense contracts on April 11 last, urging full utilization of available and competent Negro workers, the President said:

"No nation combatting the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad.

"Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production."

Navy Renames 3 Former Liners

By the Associated Press

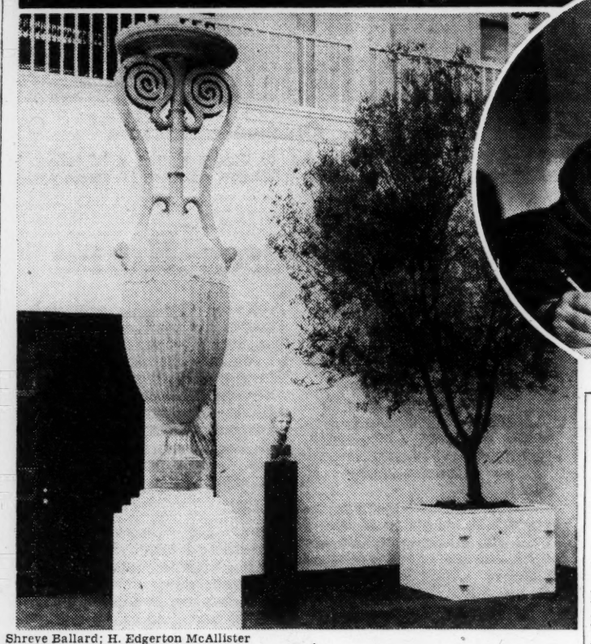
Washington, June 16

The Navy gave new names to the America and two other recently acquired liners.

The America, largest American built passenger ship, was renamed the West Point, for the military academy.

The trans-Atlantic liner Manhattan was renamed the Wakefield for George Washington's birthplace in Westmoreland County, Va. The liner Washington becomes the Mt. Vernon, in honor of Washington's home on the Potomac River.

Art Museum Opened at Santa Barbara



Shreve Ballard; H. Edgerton McAllister

Charter Patrons Guarantee First Maintenance Funds

View of Art Museum from State Street is shown above. The urn seen at the lower left is from ancient Greece and stands in the Charles Henry Ludington Memorial Court. At the right is Donald J. Bear, Museum Director. The Museum was opened by a show covering a wide range of painting, sculpture, and other art objects.

U. S. Shots for U-Boats Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16—On the White House desk today is the telegraphed petition of 29 Philadelphians urging drastic revision of United States' foreign policy as a protest against the "cold-blooded" sinking of the American steamship Robin Moor. That incident, the petitioners protest, "should show anyone, even the most sincere pacifist, the futility of appeasement," and they call for the sinking by the Navy of any U-boat sighted, repeal of the Neutrality Act and occupation of all Atlantic islands "strategic to our defense."

Signatories are the Rev. Frederick Griffith, First Unitarian Church; Stephen J. Herben and Alister J. Cameron, professors at Bryn Mawr College; the Rev. John A. MacCullum, Walnut Street Presbyterian Church; Earl G. Harrison, Director of Alien Registration; the Rev. Allen Evans, Dean of Philadelphia Divinity School; Emilie Geyelin, a founder of France Forever; Prof. Conyers Read, University of Pennsylvania and Fight for Freedom Committee leader, and Mrs. Read.

U. S., Britain Yield on Oil

Continued from Page 1

might engage in war for at least a year.

"Meanwhile the Japanese, now only 600 miles from Borneo, would attempt to seize the oil fields in the East Indies. There Japan could obtain and ship out in its own tankers enough oil to cover its requirements. If, on the other hand, Dutch and British resistance held up the Japanese, and the oil wells and refineries were blown up, it would take at least a year and probably longer for the Japanese to begin exploiting the fields."

The report also points out that in addition to the 25,000,000 barrels of oil a year which the United States has sold to Japan during the past three years, it has also exported about a million barrels of motor fuel yearly to Russia. The report points out that British officials have suggested that this oil ultimately reaches Germany, doubts whether this is true since "it is almost certainly consumed in the Far East," but isn't too sure but that American sales to Russia mean potentially great Russian help to Germany. On this point it says:

"Immense oil reserves exist in the Soviet Union, but Soviet oil output has responded slowly to attempts at expansion. Although Russia is the world's second largest producer of crude oil, the best evidence indicates that Germany is obtaining from Russia only about 7,000,000 barrels of products annually, of which a considerable portion is lubricating oil.

Production and Transportation

"As Soviet oil production increases and transportation improves, the physical limitations on exports will be reduced. In the last analysis, Russian aid to Germany will depend on political considerations. As long as Moscow adheres to a policy of watching and waiting, Russian oil will flow to Germany in comparatively small amounts."

The survey as a whole, prepared by Louis E. Frechtling, makes the central point that petroleum has become both an object and an instrument of diplomacy and affects the foreign policies of both warring and nonwarring nations.

The survey points out that while Nations possessing 87 per cent of the world's production of crude oil are outside the theater of war, all the belligerents are dependent on them in some degree for oil supplies and their oil export policies are therefore of great significance in determining the course of the war.

"The oil resources of the British Empire are small, amounting to only 2.5 per cent of the world's production in 1940. London, however, controls sources of petroleum in many parts of the world and outlying Empire territories can be provided with essential supplies by ocean transport over comparatively short distances."

Germany's position is in marked contrast to that of Great Britain, Mr. Frechtling states.

"Spectacular advances have been made by the Germans in the realm of synthetic oil production," he explains. "Nazi conquests, moreover, have brought under Berlin's control virtually all the known oil production of continental Europe.

Reich's Requirements

"The Reich is not facing actual oil starvation and will not be crippled in the immediate future by a deficiency of oil supplies for the armed forces and industry. Its requirements of approximately 55,000,000 barrels are just covered by production in western Europe of synthetic and crude oils and imports from Rumania and Russia.

"But the Nazis cannot hope to organize successfully the continent's economy without additional oil resources. It is not an immediate need, therefore, which may have dictated the recent German drive toward Iraq and Iran, but the desire to secure adequate supplies for the new German Empire in Europe."

The United States and Russia are the only major powers "which normally cover their petroleum consumption from domestic sources. The United States, producing 20 times more oil than all of Axis Europe, and possessing the world's second largest tanker fleet is the most important factor in the oil economies of both the British and Japanese Empires.

"The oil industry can easily expand production of its wells by 30 per cent; refinery output can be increased 25 per cent without new construction; even the production of 100 octane gasoline can be doubled by utilizing existing plants."

'Bundles' Shows Aid Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—Bundles for Britain, nationwide relief organization, disclosed today that for the first six months of the fiscal year ended May 31, it had received $2,636,775 from all sources and spent only $229,830, or 8.8 per cent on operative expenses. More than 91 cents of every $1 collected went to relieve war sufferers.

Receipts for May totalled $496,123, including $127,294 in money gifts, $246,460 in donations of articles, $92,524 in gross receipts from benefits and $29,844 in profits earned from sale of merchandise. Because of increasing demands for clothing due to the recent British clothing rationing system, Bundles for Britain has appealed to apartment houses, real estate management concerns and groups in finance, industry and business to assist in collecting garments for Britain.

The British-American Ambulance Corps announced that a shipment of 13 desert-type ambulances forwarded late in March to the Australian and New Zealand troops in Egypt had arrived safely at destination, the ambulances being part of the 75 light weight vehicles the Corps is sending to Anzac forces in Egypt.

The foster parents plan for war children announced that the Montgomery (Pa.) Federation of Women's Clubs had "adopted" Mary Maloney, twin sister of the British refugee boy "adopted" by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt through the same organization. The Montgomery Women's organization already is "foster parent" to four other British children and one young Polish refugee in Britain.

City Debts Fall as U. S. Total Rises

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The National Municipal Review said yesterday the debt of the larger American cities was dropping in contrast with a growing Federal debt.

Rosina Mohaupt of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research reported in the National Municipal League publication that in the last year cities over 500,000 in population showed a decrease of $5.13 per capita in gross debt and $4.18 in net debt which excludes municipally owned commercial enterprises.

She said cities over 300,000 have been reporting per capita decreases in debt for each of the past five years.

The report estimated there was $175 outstanding of municipal debt for each man, woman and child living in cities of over 30,000 population in contrast with $179.12 in 1939.

The $175 average was based on an estimated total gross bonded debt of $8,927,000,000 for the 343 American cities over 30,000 in population.

While the article credited local debt limitations based on assessed values, "the gradual shifting of responsibilities from the local to the Federal sphere" and new social welfare concepts with decreasing the debt, it said:

". . . The increases reported during the first five years of the past decade have not yet been offset, inasmuch as the total gross debt is still 7.8 per cent and the net debt (excluding utilities), 5.1 per cent higher than in 1930."

The per capita debt excluding utilities reported for representative American cities included: New York, $127.73; Chicago, $84.48; Philadelphia, $146.21; Los Angeles, $64.75; Cleveland, $106.76; Boston, $87.03; Pittsburgh, $109.28; Washington, $70.04; Milwaukee, $47; Buffalo, $153.79; New Orleans, $145.60; Kansas City, $115.41; Atlanta, $31.62; Dallas, $83.24.

Nazi Diplomacy in Greece: A 'Fifth Column' Unhampered

Inside the War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

The German and American Legations in Athens share the same building, and throughout the Italo-Greek war when a perfectly above-board American citizen visited his Legation he had to run the gantlet of suspicious looks from Greek police sentries and plain clothesmen stationed in the the entry way to watch "fifth columnists." It was something of an emotional experience, especially for those who wore the uniforms of war correspondents, accredited to the British forces.

But the resulting confusion in the comings and goings from the building doubtless complicated the work of the police watchers and made it easier for the Nazis when necessary to cover their tracks.

The Legation building was only one block away from Athens' famous Hotel Grande Bretagne, which had been taken over by the Government and military—the Greek general staff, the British Air Forces in Greece, the British military mission all had offices on the upper floors.

The "Eyes" of Greece

To the left of the main entrance the ballroom had been turned over to the Ministry of the Interior. Here all the manifold threads of the remarkably efficient Greek secret police converged and were concentrated in the hands of one man, Constantine Maniadakis, Minister of the Interior, sometimes facetiously referred to as the Greek Himmler.

At the far end of the huge room, surrounded by a dozen smaller desks with telephones into which officials were endlessly shouting and gesticulating, was a long polished-top oak table, its surface devoid of so much as a single scrap of paper. Behind it sat a figure, also seemingly of oak, but not polished, his features sternly rough-hewn.

Here Mr. Maniadakis spent his whole work day seeing and talking to an endless stream of people, pausing now and then to jot his signature on a paper placed before him by a subordinate and promptly whisked away. Mr. Maniadakis was not only the Government's right-hand; he was also its eyes, ears and nose. Thanks to his tireless vigilance and ubiquitous army of police and under-cover agents, the dictatorship had maintained itself in power for five years in the face of almost universal public hostility.

Since the war started Mr. Maniadakis had shifted his apparatus from its peacetime functions of ferreting out Venizelists to tracking down Italian and German "fifth columnists" and spies and with commendable adaptability he went about his job with his habitual thoroughness.

Unfortunately he found trained foreign agents more wily than democratic politicians, but he nevertheless managed to keep more or less complete track of the comings and goings of all the Germans who remained in Athens. All the Italians, on whom Mr Maniadakis had had his eye for some time before the war started, were rounded up and safely interned within the first week, save for the few who were permitted to leave the country with the Italian Minister.

Legation Staff Exempt

Outside the house of every German Mr. Maniadakis' men kept a 24-hour watch and all visitors were stopped for questioning and their papers examined. No foreigner was allowed to leave certain areas without special authority. But there were certain Germans—about 100 of them—over whom little control or restriction could be exercised, since they were attached to the Legation staff in some capacity. There was nothing to prevent them from taking a short ride over to Pieaus Harbor and observing what shipping (including British naval units) was in port, or from wandering about the Athens cafes inconspicuously (not all of them wore identifying swastikas in their lapels) to watch the British fliers, officers and sailors, and gather valuable scraps of information.

I myself recall one instance when, in a public hotel lobby a male voice rose loud above the general hum of conversation: "Thank Heaven, we're getting that old tub out of the harbor tomorrow. Why, she's loaded to the scuppers with TNT and one match would blow the whole port skyhigh."

Italians Knew of Raids

It is interesting to recall, by way of coincidence, that this very thing did happen some months later in the first Nazi raid on Pireaus. But even then information was constantly leaking out. When the H. M. S. Sydney, York, and Glasgow put into Pireaus in the mid-November with men and supplies for the RAF it was supposed to be a deep secret. We correspondents were forbidden by the censorship to mention it for weeks after. But the Berlin news radiocast carried a full detailed account that same evening.

There were also occasions when the Italian antiaircraft defenses displayed an uncanny prescience, British bombers would stage surprise raids only to find Italian fighters already in the air waiting for them in the target areas.

To transmit their garnered information the Nazis did not have to wait for the diplomatic pouch. The German legation had its own radio sending set on the roof of the legation building, which also commanded a good view of Pireaus harbor and the seaplane base at Phaleron. This was beyond the reach of Maniadakis.

The police were also powerless to wrest the telephone lines from German hands. The entire telephone system in Greece was a German AEG installation which, despite nominal Greek Government control, was owned, serviced, and operated by German technicians and so long as the Greek Government was anxious to maintain its "correct" and "normal" relations with Germany there was no way of legally getting rid of them.

Legation's Role Puzzle

Aside from its vast opportunities for espionage, the role of the German Legation during the Italo-Greek war is something of a mystery, though there was great diplomatic activity right up to the end, when Germany invaded Greece.

There are differences of opinion as to Germany's real attitude at the time Premier Mussolini launched his attack, as to whether or not Herr Hitler had given his O. K., but previously Germany and Italy had closely collaborated in alternately trying to threaten and wheedle Greece into joining the Axis. There was perfect division of labor.

Thus, directly before and after the sinking of the Greek cruiser Helle by an Italian submarine on Aug. 15, the German Minister in Athens, Prince zu Erbach-Schönburg, had long conversations with Premier John Metaxas, presumably trying to induce him to follow Rumania's suit by publicly repudiating the British guarantees to Greece.

As Italo-Greek tension developed the Greek Government repeatedly turned to Germany for advice as to how to settle the difficulties. The Germans "counseled" the Greeks to avoid all acts that might "irritate" and "provoke" the Italians, and specifically told them not to mobilize.

Thus the fiction of Germany as an "impartial" mediator between Greece and her partner grew up and survived in the minds of many Greek politicians and Army men through long months of Italo-Greek war, the Germans making calculated gestures from time to time in order to keep it alive.

Bait for Politicians

In this spirit the day after Italy attacked, a spokesman for the German Legation in Athens informed the press that friendly relations would continue and that Germany was not concerned in what he termed "our ally's military venture." I myself heard identical views expressed in public and private by German diplomats in Athens on later occasions.

This was the bait which kept the politicians nibbling, so long as it did not suit Germany's purpose to intervene in Greece. For first Herr Hitler wanted Mussolini humiliated. He could then consolidate his own unchallenged supremacy in Europe, reducing even Italy to complete vassalage.

Increasing numbers of Greek public figures headed by King George II and the late Alexander Korizis, who succeeded to the Premiership after the passing of Mr. Metaxas, saw how inseparably the Greek cause was bound up with Britain, and pledged full solidarity to Anthony Eden when he visited Athens in March.

But the old illusions regarding Germany persisted among many Army men to the very end. That was why the Greek Government was unable fully to rely on its arms when the Germans struck. The realization of this combined with the strain of overwork caused Korizis to commit suicide five days before the Germans entered Athens.

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Envoy Sees China Emerging As Modern Nation From Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—In conference at the office of High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson told newspaper correspondents and reporters that besides fighting off the Japanese, China is still passing through throes of the revolution that began with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's triumph in 1911, and that these troubles may well extend over 20 years more. In the end, China will emerge a nation "in every sense of the term." Japan's provocations of China stimulate her progress toward regnant nationality, modern nationhood. Japan, however, will not nationalize China. China will nationalize herself, in her own way—it will be the work of Chinese themselves.

The inference was clearly left that the Chiang Kai-shek regime would continue to be China's national government and the means, at least the chief means, by which great China would attain nationhood under some system of democracy. Ambassador Johnson said he believed the strong German influence in the Chiang Kai-shek administration of three years ago and earlier, under the German military commission, had quite disappeared; he thinks German influence is very little in China now, and even among Americans, calls to mind only one, the financial adviser, formally retained by the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

He sees little history of imperialism in China, though there are many war-god shrines throughout the country and always have been. Replying to queries, he admitted to the conference that China nationalized will have an army if she wants one, and quite as large as she wants it, and equally navies and air forces or any other type of modern arms that 20 years hence may be requisite.

Sees China Unconquerable

He would not say how such mighty power (envisaged as pertaining to a well nationalized China) would impinge on certain arrangements of the United States, specifically American immigration laws that exclude Chinese immigrants. He rather emphasized it that he was not himself looking beyond immediate situations. He feels, obviously, that right now China is unconquerable. He says it badly needs more air power, but gets in all sorts of supplies in all sorts of ways: it carries on maritime trade, gets out its exports, and survives, along with its currency, after resisting totalitarianism during four years—"something not all nations that have been attacked have done."

He greatly praised the building of the Burma Road, and said it is being used to capacity to truck supplies to China and products away to market. Besides, of course, other roads are in building. He thinks Hannibal's crossing the Alps into Italy was a puny effort indeed, beside the building of the Burma Road by the cheerful tireless Chinese. He scoffs at the damage done when a bridge is said to have been "blown up" by Japanese airmen. The bridges are on cables; when a cable is snapped, as a bomb may luckily snap one, in no time at all a new cable takes its place and traffic proceeds as usual. For the Chinese, it is mostly a bit of fun—a game of wits and a toss with fortune.

Ambassador Johnson leaves China after 34 years to go as American Minister to Australia, first going to Washington to report officially, then to visit with his family, and to be off for Canberra about October. Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss, another "old China hand," who has been at Canberra, goes to Chungking and indeed passed compliments with Mr. Johnson at Hong Kong on his way inland. Mr. Johnson holds strongly for more and timely American aid to China. He says American essentials of war—tungsten, antimony, tin—are coming out of China regularly.

Sticks to Present

How will the Japanese intensified coastal blockade affect this? No answer here: Ambassador Johnson sticks to the present, and of course as he sees it from inside China.

Chinese of Manila (significant forces in China's resistance of Japan) received Ambassador Johnson cordially and tendered him a reception under auspices of their Chamber of Commerce and its President, Alfonso Sy Cip. (Mr. Sy Cip is in raw-products exports; his brother heads the Chinese oldest and larger bank here.) Though Ambassador Johnson has been in China so long, he worked up as a career man and does not figure in the index to Dr. Tyler Dennett's "Americans in Eastern Asia" of 1922. Ambassador Gauss is also a career man, out of the Consular service. They are diplomats endued with that sentiment for China that has generally been inescapable during long residence there.

But Ambassador Johnson spent only one day in the Philippines, that in 1926 when he was in the company of Col. George Langhorne (of the Virginia Langhornes), an aide of General Wood's when General Wood was the Philippines' Governor General. There is in the Philippines, as over all western Pacific colonies and Indo-Asia, a vast and ancient Chinese mercantile empire against which nothing prospers. Japan gets many of her most painful blows from this empire, the blows of the mordant Chinese boycott. It seems more significant than any other factor in the Sino-Japanese situation, or in the international situation in the western Pacific.

This remarkable mercantile empire of the Chinese in the western Pacific and Indo-Asia has coolies at its foundation, the toughest, most intelligent, most cheerful labor in the world; then it goes, of course, through gradations of commerce up to great exporters and importers and canny bankers, currency experts, and financiers. It pours millions into China all the time for her defense; it demands that she defend herself. It works by laws of its own; it is furnished out with guilds in the crafts and skilled occupations; it pays its way along, with officials—it always expects to. Its agencies do the merchandising of the western Pacific and Indo-Asia better and for less net gain per turnover, no doubt, than other merchants do—they therefore have the business, and tend to keep it by dealing with one another.

15th Century Beginning

This close-knit empire began back in the 15th Century, at the first Portuguese "factories" in the Far East. There had to be craftsmen at the factories, to build and repair ships; the Chinese were the craftsmen. There had to be traders at the factories, to barter with native producers for silks and spices and medicines; the Chinese became these traders. The fleets and garrisons protected the Chinese, the factories became great ports and cities in time; and now there is today, the trade much expanded, and the fleets and garrisons still protect the Chinese traders and craftsmen—in a word, the Chinese communities of commercial empire.

Chinese always have the cream of the trade together with most of the curd. A sop only is left for others. Even in Davao, that Japanese have made famous (together with some remarkable American planters) for its Manila hemp, Japanese grow more than half the hemp, but Chinese traders actually handle more than half of it! The Japanese auction stations recently handled less than 13 per cent of it, during a month, so that no one, not even a doughty Japanese, holds his own against these Chinese.

The careful observer would hazard that not only is China not going down before Japan, but an entirely new day dawns for China, possibly even holding out to her the golden keys of the next epoch in mankind's history; and her greatest single source of strength is very probably this same Western Pacific and Indo-Asia, safe under the sovereignty of western powers. Were it not so, obviously Japan (or any nation so minded, Germany perhaps) could "muscle in" on one Chinese mercantile territory after another. But it is so, and the busy Chinese do not worry.

American Zamzam Survivors in Spain

Movietone News from Wide World

Victims Aided by Red Cross

American survivors of the Egyptian vessel Zamzam which was sunk in the South Atlantic by the Germans are shown in a Red Cross truck being taken to hotels in San Sebastian, Spain, after their arrival from St. Jean de Luz, France. They were en route to Lisbon, Portugal. American Red Cross and Spanish officials welcomed the 119 survivors. Fifty-three members of the group later were reported to be en route to New York aboard the American vessel Exeter. Photo passed by the Spanish censor. Inset: Closeup of some of the Zamzam survivors.

A. F. of L. Officer to Try To End Shipyard Strike

By the Associated Press

Harvey W. Brown, President of the American Federation of Labor's International Association of Machinists, said today he would go to San Francisco at once to try to persuade striking machinists in shipyards there to return to work in compliance with President Roosevelt's wishes.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board, balked in its attempts to settle a machinists strike involving 11 shipyards of the San Francisco Bay area, proceeded today to prepare its recommendations for publication.

The Board has no power to enforce these, but President Roosevelt has told both management and labor that the American people expect "the impartial recommendations" of the Board to be accepted.

Strikers at the yards belong both to the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The A. F. of L. members voted 585 to 400 yesterday to continue the strike and the C. I. O. contingent went along by a vote of 359 to 56.

Both want $1.15 an hour and double pay for overtime. They have been offered $1.12 and time and a half.

The strike has held up a $500,000,000 shipbuilding program.

Better news for Government agencies seeking to prevent delays in defense production was the action of 33 locals of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers who ratified a two-year agreement designed to prevent labor strikes in 55 Atlantic coast shipyards.

The agreement provides for a basic hourly wage of $1.12 for skilled mechanics; adjustments for changes in the cost of living; higher pay for night workers; and no strikes or lockouts. The present basic wage for the mechanics is $1 an hour.

Camden, N. J.—The Bethlehem Steel Company has agreed to begin negotiations for a union contract with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O., John Green, Union President, announced.

The contract is expected eventually to cover, Mr. Green said, approximately 50,000 workers in Bethlehem shipyards between Fore River, Mass., and Baltimore, Md.

Los Angeles—Negotiations to end the North American Aviation Company's bitterly contested labor problems went forward here and at Washington while troops, which took over the plant at President Roosevelt's direction a week ago, prepared for early gradual withdrawal.

Company officials and union representatives continued their already lengthy conferences here seeking a settlement and to Washington went Richard T. Frankensteen, C. I. O.'s aviation division director, for further talks with other heads of the Union.

Seattle—Lumberjacks and sawmill workers headed back to their jobs to end the five-week Western Washington strike of the C. I. O.'s International Woodworkers of America.

Walter Belka, secretary of the Union's district council, said the workers voted 30 to 1 in favor of returning to work under substantially the wage increase formula proposed by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. The vote was not disclosed.

The temporary strike settlement involves a 7½-cent hourly pay increase to a base of 75 cents, or 12½ cents above the rate of last September; a week's vacation with pay for mill workers and compensating pay to loggers; an employers' pledge to recommend union membership to all employees; and a study of the hazards of piece work, to which the Union objected.

The Union had demanded a union shop and hiring hall.

The Board's formula was on a temporary basis, with a later settlement to be made after an economic survey of the industry.

McKeesport, Pa. — C. I. O. unionists employed by this suburban Pittsburgh city of 57,000 population went on strike in defiance of Mayor G. H. Lysle's warning that he would discharge any striker. Two hours after the walkout began, Mayor Lysle made good his threat and announced dismissal of 150 garbage collectors and Street and Water Department employees under his control. Soon after, he met with City Council in executive session to discuss further moves. All garbage collection was halted and repair of streets and sewers, damaged by recent rains, came to a standstill.

Axis Airlines in Americas Held Serious Threat to U. S.

LOS ANGELES, June 16 (AP)—Oswald Ryan, Civil Aeronautics Board member, said June 14 that should Americans accept as fantastic the possibility of an Axis attack upon this Hemisphere, "we would constitute ourselves as the greatest slumber party in history.

"The plain fact is that every Axis-controlled airline in South America is a challenge to the security of the United States and of this Hemisphere," said Mr. Ryan in a Nationwide MBS radiocast.

"So long as Axis planes, camouflaged as commercial airliners and capable of being converted into long-range bombing planes, are flying daily over the airways of South America, often within bombing range of the Panama Canal, neither our safety nor that of the other American republics can be regarded as secure.

"There can be no rightful place in the aviation of the Americas for a winged 'Trojan Horse,' and where one appears the security of our Western Hemisphere demands its elimination. . . .

"We can obtain a true appreciation of the importance of our international air services to the security of this Hemisphere when we remember that the main thrust of the Axis penetration in South America has been the establishment of a network of Axis owned or managed airlines which cover some 22,000 miles of scheduled routes over the Southern Continent. . . .

"Now, in competing with these Axis airlines, our American air carriers in South America are not competing with an enterprise that is organized for financial profits; for the Axis airline network in South America is not primarily an agency of commerce. It is an instrumentality of national policy bent upon the political domination of our Southern continent. And those airlines boldly serve the Axis purposes.

"One of those purposes has been to familiarize German and Italian pilots with the geography of our Southern continent. Another has been to accomplish the establishment of strategically located air bases, some of which are located within bombing range of the Panama Canal. Still another purpose has been the use of some of these airlines for military observation in aiding Axis merchant ships in their efforts to run the British blockade in the South Atlantic."

To prevent spread of Axis aviation interests in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Ryan stressed need for cordial co-operation of the other 20 republics. Where Southern republics establish their own airlines, he suggested a plan whereby this country would lend assistance in the matter of finance, necessary equipment and the training of flight personnel.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc. June 29, July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.

10:45 a. m. WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m); chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 6, Aug. 3.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), on June 29, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73 mc (25.6m), Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on June 29, Aug. 3.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on July 13, Aug. 10.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA 570kc, on July 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on July 6.

Central States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 22.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist,, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 6; Aug. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; June 29; July 13, 27; Aug. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on July 20; Aug. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

West Vancouver: Hollyburn Theater, Marine Drive and Seventeenth Street, 3 p. m., June 22.

Ontario

Peterborough: Center Theater, George Street, 3:15 p. m., June 22.

United States

California

Arcata: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., June 24.

Atascadero: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 26.

Dunsmuir: Masonic Temple, June 27.

Lakeport: Orpheum Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 23.

Lennox (auspices Society, Hawthorne): Woman's Club, 4455 West Lennox Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 24.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., June 26.

Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Guirado Street, 3 p. m., June 22.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., June 27.

Lynwood: Lynwood Junior High School Auditorium, Bullis Road, between Cedar and Magnolia Streets, 3 p. m., June 22.

San Diego (Sixth Church): Thursday Club House, 8 p. m., June 27.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., June 23.

San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., June 26.

Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, King Street, 8 p. m., June 24.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 3940 Logan Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., June 22.

Michigan

Port Huron: Church Edifice, Sixth and Union Streets, 8 p. m., June 24.

Traverse City: High School Auditorium, Seventh and Pine Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 23.

Missouri

Webb City: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Washington Streets, 3:15 p. m., June 22.

New Hampshire

Peterborough: Congregational Church, Concord Street, 3:30 p. m., June 22.

New York

Long Beach: Junior-Senior High School, Lindell Boulevard and West Hudson Street, 8:30 p. m., June 26.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Klamath Union High School, Monclaire and Alameda Streets, 8 p. m., June 26. Radiocast Station KPJI.

Lake Grove: Church Edifice, Upper Drive and Reese Road, 8 p. m., June 23.

Salem: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and D Streets, 8 p. m., June 27.

Pennsylvania

Altoona: Jaffa Mosque, Twenty-second Lounge Room, 3:15 p. m., June 22.

Punxsutawney: First Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m., June 27.

Washington

Edmunds: Edmunds High School Auditorium, Fourth Street, 8 p. m., June 24.

Ellensburg: Mid-State Theater, 8 p. m., June 23.

Montesano: County Courthouse, 3 p. m., June 22.

Mount Vernon: Lincoln Grade School Auditorium, Eleventh and Broad Streets, 8 p. m., June 22.

Seattle (Tenth Church): Highline High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 26.

Tacoma (auspices First Church, Lake Stellacoom): Lakewood Community Center Theater, Gravelly Lake Drive, 8 p. m., June 26.

Wisconsin

Delavan: First Baptist Church, 8 p. m., June 22.

German-Russian Relations Under Cloud

By E. Berg Holt
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—As the day of the projected return to Moscow of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador, draws nearer, it becomes increasingly evident, first, that there is no indication of any Anglo-Soviet rapprochement; second, that despite denials, there really is tension between Berlin and Moscow.

As far as Anglo-Soviet relations are concerned, Britain still refuses to accept Russian demands for release of Baltic ships, for the return to Russia of bank balances of the Baltic countries in England, which are now blocked there, and for recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States in the Soviet Union.

Soviet apologists declare that this refusal is the principal bar to a real understanding. But the British argue that if Joseph Stalin really wanted an agreement he would not let a comparatively small matter stand in the way, especially as the British have intimated that they are "prepared for a compromise on the Baltic issues as part of a wider understanding."

The British, however, are not ready to give something for nothing, which is what the Soviet attitude asks them to do.

Stalin Not Alarmed

As to Soviet-German relations, though they have undoubtedly deteriorated, experts point to the Soviet's unwillingness to meet Britain halfway as of itself sufficient evidence that Mr. Stalin is not alarmed—anyhow, not yet.

And all evidence available here supports the Tass news agency denial either of German demands on Russia or joint negotiations, so on the surface at any rate there is nothing for him to be alarmed about.

Nevertheless, the terms of the recent Tass communiqué denying a report that Germany made demands on Russia contained the significant statement that Reichsführer Hitler has massed forces in Northwest Germany, and an equally significant admission that the Soviet had called up reservists and is holding maneuvers. The attempt to dismiss these two measures as both natural and unconnected has deceived no one.

Reason for Concentrations

But when it comes to deciding why the Germans are concentrating in Poland, there is a wide measure of disagreement. One theory—not quite easy to understand—is that the German divisions—108 of them, according to informed Central Europe opinion— are there preparatory to an attempted invasion of England. Another is that Herr Hitler is using his favorite tactics of trying to frighten the Russians into bowing to his will without fighting.

The third is that he considers himself safe from the gathering strength of Anglo-American armaments until next year and wants to knock Russia out this summer to avoid being attacked in the rear when the time comes for him to meet the inevitable onslaught from the West.

The fourth and most comforting is that the need for foodstuffs, oil, and other raw material as a result of the British blockade is forcing the Führer to get control of the Ukraine even if need be at the cost of war with Russia.

More Than Wishful Thinking

Fortunately there are a number of arguments apart from wishful thinking which tend to support the last possibility. It is evident, for instance that the occupied territories have been milked almost if not quite dry.

Even in Rumania, the richest agricultural country in Europe except the Ukraine, there is a serious shortage of foodstuffs amounting almost to famine.

And unless Herr Hitler is seriously concerned about the chances of winning the battle of the Atlantic it is difficult to see why he should have risked two ships like the Bismark and the Prinz Eugen on mere commerce raiding. Presumbably the pocket battleship which was torpedoed last week was about to start on a similar errand.

Showdown Seems Unlikely

Despite the favorable signs, however, few observers here are prepared to predict a showdown between the two totalitarian extremes, Naxiism and Bolshevism, as inevitable in the near future. Mr. Stalin will certainly do the utmost to avoid it if only because Russian rearmament is still in comparatively early stages.

But even if the Soviet Union were armed to the teeth evidence points to Mr. Stalin being strongly averse to a war which he believes might result in a military dictatorship replacing the comintern as the ruler of Russia.

Some observers therefore hold that he might try to avert war by agreeing to accept the German new order as a basis of European peace, or, alternatively, that he would be prepared to deal with Herr Hitler, dividing East Europe and Asia into spheres of influence.

It appears that the Turks in particular are afraid that the latter alternative may be adopted.

Originated in Berlin

Meanwhile what is certain in all this speculation is that rumors of an impending German-Soviet clash originated in Berlin. For months German officers in occupied territories have been phophesying war between the two countries. And more recently the German press has been spreading similar theories though more by innuendo than by direct statement.

The remaining foreign correspondents in Berlin, however, have been permitted to be much less reticent.

Nevertheless, despite the old trick of predicting first one date and then another, it is thought unlikely here that Herr Hitler would move against Russia until the Ukrainian harvest is gathered.

If this is proved to be the case it would therefore be nearly two months before the riddle could finally be solved.

But there is reason to believe that the impression brought back by Sir Stafford Cripps leans toward a definite possibility of a German attack on the Soviets. The whole situation is too uncertain, however, to permit any prediction.

Soviet Mobilization Rumored in Turkey

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, June 16

Numerous rumors circulated that Soviet Russia had ordered general mobilization because of reported German concentrations on her borders but no confirmation was available here.

[In Helsingfors, Finland, in line with a government policy of encouraging voluntary removal of women and children from this capital, all newspapers advised today that city children be sent to free camps in the country for at least a month.]

British Union Head Calls Government Poor Manager

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Charges of "mismanagement, gross inefficiency and incompetency in production of munitions and in other spheres" were made today in an attack on the Government by Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

"Despite the fact it prides itself on being a national government . . . ," Mr. Tanner said, at the opening of the union's National Committee meeting "the unpalatable truth remains that employers and bankers are really the Government.

"I know of no single instance in which a worker has been given the position of controller of any commodity.'

"The retreat from Crete,' he went on, "was something more than a military mistake. It had some of its roots in mismanagement on the home industrial front.

"As members of the working class we have the right to be guaranteed that if we make the utmost efforts to produce munitions, those efforts will not be turned to naught by a group of incompetents . . .

"The Government sends out men to fight but they are not adequately supported because it allows the reckless squandering of the Nation's resources and energies."

The union, one of Britain's largest, has about 500,000 members.

Norwegians Reach China After Flight Over Asia

HONG KONG, June 16 (AP)—Seven Norwegians between 19 and 22 years old arrived here today from Chungking on their way to Canada and told of how they crossed Europe and Asia by plane from Stockholm, Sweden.

Some of the men left Norway by boat, they said, and the others reached Sweden on skis. At Stockholm they joined forces and flew to Chungking, Chinese National Government headquarters. They plan to train in Canada for the Norwegian Air Force, they said.

Rome and Berlin Stop All Swiss Telephone Talk

BERN, Switzerland, June 16 (AP)—Telephone communication with the Associated Press Bureau in Rome suddenly was suspended this morning, Italian operators saying they were not authorized to make the connection.

The Bern office had been in communication with Rome twice, at 10 a. m. and 10:27. Connection again was established at 11:45 but was broken as soon as Bern began speaking. A short time later communication was re-established, but this time, too, the connection was broken.

No call at all could be put through at 12:55, the time the Italian communiqué is telephoned from Rome each day.

[The Germans cut telephone communications June 14 between Berlin and Bern, main relay point in neutral Switzerland for European news.

There was no indication whether there was any major significance connected with the action or whether it was another of the periodic communications blackouts imposed by the Nazis since their Balkan invasion.]

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Current Art Shows—New England Conservatory Night at Pops

Addison Gallery at Andover Observing Tenth Anniversary

By Dorothy Adlow

The Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover, is offering an interesting exhibition to observe its tenth anniversary. In a decade this small museum has enlarged notably its collection of American works of art; it has also offered an admirable series of exhibitions which have been as enlightening as they have been pleasing. The current display reveals to what extremes of painstaking preparation the museum administrators go to impart an idea effectively. As the Addison Gallery is part of Phillips Academy, its first purpose is education. Technical matters are elucidated with most ingenious devices, with photographs, models, analytical sketches.

During the summer there is to be shown a comprehensive display, entitled "Seeing Eye to Eye." The problems confronting the artist and architect are reduced to simplest terms. There is first an analytical group called "Variations on a Theme by Rubens." In some oil sketches are shown the many possibilities which lie before the artist in using color, in establishing a mood, in abstracting material, in stressing decorative elements. An oil by Edward Hopper is also used and carefully dissected. The artist himself is not aware of handling separately ingredients the picture analyst discerns, however the craftsman at any moment is aware of the many problems and his talent lies in the capacity to coordinate, balance, and harmonize all factors of design. The phenomena of balance, rhythm, texture, movement are graphically exemplified.

The latest example is entitled "What Is a Building?" It is a study of architecture from the observer's viewpoint. The problems are systematically set forth with unmistakable clarity, and with many devices and gadgets which are as illuminating as they are amusing. The house of the architect, Carl Koch, is the subject of diligent investigation, and the layman is initiated into the multifarious considerations of choice of site, style, treatment of mass, design of space, lighting, and gardening.

The annual collection of pictures painted and drawn by students is also shown. It is marked by two features: departure from traditional methods of the classroom and pronounced interest manifested in color. The students are inculcated with basic principles and put them into practice as each sees fit. The method of practice is one that has been coming into use. But the students at Andover are not subjected to over-rigorous discipline, for on the whole they treat picture-making as a hobby; and a grand hobby it can be under the encouragement and guidance of instructors like Patrick Morgan.

In the library of the Addison Gallery there is an exhibition of satirical pictures by Richard Taylor. Americans are at home in comic graphic art and they seem to have unusual power to portray the conceits and weaknesses of their fellow citizens. A caricaturist will exaggerate the laughable traits of his subject, or he will use certain mannerisms by which the subject as well as the artist is recognized. Mr. Taylor's grand ladies are well known to us from "The New Yorker." The pictures in Andover have not been published. From originals we learn that this humorist has not only graphic wit, but fine technical accomplishment, the subtleties of which are missed in reproduction.

Finally there is to be seen a recent acquisition, the portrait of the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor by Ralph Earl. This is an American primitive executed in the earnest, realistic manner of the Colonial limners.

* * *

Connick Window Shown

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be on display at the Studio of Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Place, a clerestory window which is to be installed in Denver.

This panel is one of a series designed by the Connick studio for St. John's Cathedral. Upon it is portrayed the theme of childhood as it is expressed in the Old Testament. The dominating figures is the boy David as shepherd king. Below are to be seen in separate lancet panels David playing on his harp before Saul, the boy Joseph, and the boy Samuel. The figures are enmeshed in traceries and symbols, and the pictorial substance, as clear as it is, gives way to the large decorative pattern of color.

We have never seen glass at the Connick studio which has the brilliance and command of this window. Long experience has taught how to secure a maximum effect from light as it streams through the varied hues of colored glass. Close examination will show how painstakingly the glass is chosen for varying thickness, opacity, density, clarity. Thus mechanical uniformity is avoided and there is a sense of textural change which induces movement and animation. More of the amethyst and mulberry tints are used than is customery, and yellows and ambers in multiple variations are becoming more prominent. The windows are eventful. They change as they are watched, new accents flash up, new color harmonies assert themselves as the eye grows accustomed to them.

The secondary subjects prove fascinating. There are medallions devoted to the four seasons, sowing for spring, gathering flowers for summer, the fireside for winter, reaping for autumn.

Winslow Homer's 'Red Shirt: Homosassa, Fla.'

In the exhibition beginning on June 21 and continuing through July 27 at the Boston Institute of Modern Art.

Three Guest Conductors Take Charge of Program

Ternary rhythm found itself alive under the persuasion of Francis Findlay, New England Conservatory instructor, at the Symphony Hall Pops on Saturday evening. Mr. Findlay, who supervises the Division of School Music at the Conservatory, took a turn as conductor along with Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty, and Wallace Goodrich, the Director, distinguishing himself in a performance of the "Vienna Blood" dances in 1-2-3 time of Strauss, and making a smart go as well in pieces by Gounod ("Philemon and Baucis") and Wagner ("Meistersinger") with the Conservatory Chorus assisting, and in a piece in unaccompanied four-part song form ("Sing Me Asleep") by Leslie.

Rather extraordinarily for a pedagogue, Mr. Findlay evinced not only theoretical but also practical understanding of an orchestra, and he led the Boston Symphony men in paths and bypaths of the waltz which they are none too much accustomed to and which they showed plain delight in traveling. Nor did the action and the style seem something sought out by study and put on like a costume for the occasion; but convincingly to anyone in the audience, they were the man himself. His flexible right hand indicated the measure and the shading in a way that people on the floor or in the balconies oculd apprehend as unmistakably as could the players on the platform.

It was music for the eye, then, no less than for the ear, as sometimes, though not invariably, happens when a gifted artist holds the baton. As for that, matters were on a high artistic plane all through the program; and Mr. Findlay may have been at a certain advantage for the very reason that the good fortune was his to have the waltzes to do. For duple rhythms largely prevailed before his chance came, and the contrast of the triple figure was a particular relief.

Regarding Mr. Porter, his conducting of the Rossini Overture to "Semiramide" was something memorable. To judge by his mastery of the situation on New England Conservatory Night, it is not surprising that things have started up since he became Dean quite new in the activities of the institution.

Mr. Goodrich had a special preoccupation that made it impossible for him to go after acclaim for himself. He directed a presentation of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, the first movement (Allegro moderato), with Dorothy Louise Johnson of the Class of 1941 as soloist. He had the responsibility of making a brilliant pupil of his school shine before the public, and he succeeded.

W. P. T.

On the Screen

A new Deanna Durbin film, "Almost an Angel," has gone into production at Universal. Henry Koster is directing Miss Durbin for the sixth time, and Joe Pasternak is producer for the tenth time. Charles Laughton is co-starring, and Robert Cummings has a featured role. Five songs by Miss Durbin will find a place in the story.

* * *

Humphrey Bogart will have the leading role opposite Mary Astor in the Warner production, "The Maltese Falcon." In the cast will be Gladys George, Jerome Cowan, Peter Lorre, and Lee Patrick. John Huston is directing.

* * *

A new Henry Aldrich film, "Mr. Aldrich's Boy," will go before the camera on the Paramount lot on July 28. This will be the fourth in the Aldrich family series. The cast will include Jimmy Lydon, Charley Smith, Mary Anderson, June Preisser, Martha O'Driscoll, and John Litel.

Louis Speyer

English horn soloist in "The Swan of Tuonela" at the Pops this evening.

Novelties for Philharmonic

New York

For his eight weeks as conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra during its centennial season next year, John Barbirolli plans a number of premieres and novelties.

They will include the first performance of the Fourth Symphony by Alexander Gretchaninoff; new works written for the centennial by William Grant Still and by Castelnuovo-Tedesco, the latter based on a quotation from Shakespeare's "King John"; Scriabin's "Prometheus," with Nadia Reisenberg as assisting pianist; Prokofieff's "Romeo and Juliet" Suite No. 2, and Villa-Lobos' "Bachianas Brasileras" No. 2.

Mr. Barbirolli is now scoring a Concerto Grosso for strings arranged from the violin sonatas of Corelli. At the same time he is arranging a sonata for oboe and piano from the same sources—a gift to his wife, who before her marriage was Evelyn Rothwell, the oboist.

Mr. Barbirolli also expects to give Philharmonic subscribers a "small Tchaikovsky Festival," containing the Fourth and Sixth Symphonies, the "Swan Lake" Suite, the Violin Concerto with Mishel Piastro as soloist, the Piano Concerto in B-flat minor with Reginald Stewart as soloist, the "Nutcracker" Suite, the Serenade for String Orchestra, Opus 48, and either "Francesca da Rimini" or "Romeo and Juliet."

For Easter week he has scheduled the Stabat Mater of Pergolesi and excerpts from Act 1 of "Parsifal" in a concert version of his own arrangement. He will be assisted in both works by the Westminster Choir and, in the "Parsifal" music by the American baritone of the Metropolitan, Julius Huehn. "Parsifal" will be sung in English.

* * *

After making the "Parsifal" arrangement, Mr. Barbirolli said he was interested to find that unawares he had followed the wishes of Wagner himself. Reading "My Musical Life" by Walter Damrosch he found, on page 174, a letter to Dr. Damrosch from Cosima Wagner, dated July 6, 1903, at Bayreuth, in which she wrote: "Thank you very much for your kind lines and the expression of your feelings for 'Parsifal,' which, of course, is never to be given out of Bayreuth; but concerning the production in concert, there has been made a very limited choice of fragments which is not to be extended. The choice, made by the Master, is as follows: Act 1. Prelude and close of first act." Then the letter continues with instructions forbidding any of the second act and the choice of three excerpts from the last.

The Stabat Mater of Pergolesi, written for female chorus, strings, and soprano and alto solos, was last done in New York by the National Orchestral Association on Dec. 12, 1938, with the assistance of the Vienna Choir Boys. Giovanni Battista Pergolesi wrote two works for which he is best remembered, the comic Intermezzo, "La Serva Padrona," and the Stabat Mater. The latter is divided into 13 sections, comprising choral, solo, and duet numbers. The Stabat Mater is said to have been commissioned by the Confraternity of S. Luigi di Palazzo at Naples as a substitute for the setting by A. Scarlatti. Pergolesi himself seemed not to have valued his score too highly. He was supposed to have been paid 10 ducats for it, but it is doubtful whether he ever received it.

* * *

The Gretchaninoff Fourth Symphony was begun in Russia, and finished in France in 1938. It is written in classic form. The general theme of the last part is taken from the ancient Orthodox Russian church service. Gretchaninoff, born in Moscow in 1864, went to Paris after the Revolution but now lives in New York. In addition to four symphonies, he has written two operas, much chamber music, and has composed almost an entire library of church music.

The negro composer William Grant Still, born in Mississippi in 1895, now lives in Los Angeles, from where he writes: "Along with work on the new composition for the Philharmonic centennial, I am trying frantically to finish my new opera, 'A Bayou Legend,' before the expiration of my Rosenwald Fellowship in August. I am working very hard, and staying close to home." Still's "And They Lynched Him on a Tree" will be given for the second successive summer at the Lewisohn Stadium on June 23 with Hugh Ross conducting and the assistance of the Schola Cantorum and the Eva Jessye Choir. On June 13, Howard University is awarding him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music at its commencement exercises.

The Italian composer, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, lives now in Hollywood, where he is writing scores for motion pictures. Mr. Barbirolli expects to see him and Mr. Still during his California visit this summer, when he will direct three concerts in the Hollywood Bowl.

Portrait by J. Frank Currier

Canvas recently acquired by the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover.

Goodspeed's

At Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street, there is an exhibition of dry points by the Connecticut graphic artist, Philip Kappel. Included are prints depicting Gloucester Harbor, Puerto Rico, the Netherlands West Indies. Mr. Kappel draws spiritedly and he shows great interest in the subjects depicted. He uses black-and-white in vigorous contrast, only occasionally favoring a direct lineal handling.

Exhibited also at Goodspeed's are some diverting British caricatures of a century ago by Richard Dighton.

News of the Stage

Summer plans announced by the members of the Playwrights' Company are as follows: Elmer Rice is taking a house in Hollywood where he will write one motion picture and draft a new play for production by the Playwrights' in the autumn. S. N. Behrman is still in Hollywood at work on the new Garbo film, and is expected to return to New York in about a month. He is reported to have several ideas for new plays, but has not yet decided which one he will develop for his next offering.

Robert E. Sherwood will spend the next few months in Washington and New York, spending most of his time on tasks which the Government may assign him. In July he expects to pay a fortnight's visit to the Lunts at their farm in Wisconsin.

Maxwell Anderson will be in New York, where he will be able to discuss "Candle in the Wind" with Helen Hayes, who is to have the leading role. He will also spend some time expanding his radio play, "Miracle of the Danube," into a full-length drama, which will probably star Paul Muni in the same role which the latter played in the radiocast version.

* * *

Seats for William Saroyan's comedy, "The Beautiful People," are now on sale at the Lyceum Theater in New York until Aug. 2, and reservations for all performances until Labor Day may be made at the box office or by mail.

* * *

Two of the current plays in New York are scheduled to close Saturday. "The Doctor's Dilemma," in which Katharine Cornell is starring, will depart from the Shubert Theater, and "Johnny Belinda," will end its run at the Longacre.

* * *

Carol Goodner and Robert Shayne will head the permanent acting company at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, and Philip Tonge will return for a second summer. The season opens on June 30.

* * *

Henry Hull is announced to star in a production of Barrie's comedy, "Dear Brutus," by the North Shore Players at Marblehead, during the week of Aug. 4.

* * *

Flora Robson will be starred in Gilbert Miller's autumn production of "Anne of England," by Mary Cass Canfield and Ethel Borden, based on a play by Norman Ginsbury. Rehearsals are to start in September.

MGM Films Listed

Five new pictures, which will be shown in Boston at the State and Orpheum, are announced for national release in June by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. "A Woman's Face" will be followed by a Technicolor production of "Billy the Kid," with Robert Taylor in the title role; a new Marx Bros. production, "The Big Store"; "They Met in Bombay," co-starring Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell; and "The Get-Away," featuring Robert Sterling, Charles Winninger, and Donna Reed.

An early June release will be the re-issue of "Mata Hari," starring Greta Garbo, with a cast including Lionel Barrymore, Ramon Novarro, and Lewis Stone.

"Billy the Kid" is based on the book, "The Saga of Billy the Kid," by Walter Noble Burns. David Miller directed. The cast includes Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter, Mary Howard, Gene Lockhart, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Guinn Williams.

"The Big Store," a comedy with music, has Tony Martin and Virginia Grey in support of the Marxes, Charles Riesner directed. Others in the cast include Margaret Dumont, Douglas Dumbrille, William Tannen, Marion Martin, Virginia O'Brien, Henry Armetta and Anna Demetrio.

Clarence Brown directed "They Met in Bombay." The supporting cast includes Peter Lorre, Jessie Ralph, Edward Ciannelli, Matthew Boulton, Luis Alberni and Reginald Owen.

"The Get-Away" was directed by Edward Buzzell. The cast includes Henry O'Neill, Dan Dailey, Jr., Don Douglas, and Ernest Whitman.

Tonight at the Pops

Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" ... Berlioz
Overture to "The Magic Flute" ... Mozart
Scherzo from the Octet .... Mendelssohn
"Les Preludes" ... Liszt
"King Christian II," Incidental Music
"The Swan of Tuonela"
English Horn Solo: Louis Speyer
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ... Sibelius
"Gold and Silver" Waltzes ... Lehar
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual
Arranged by Jacchia
Eighth Slavonic Dance in G minor ... Dvořák

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by contemporaries. Through June.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous water colors by local artists.

M. M. Ross, 72 Huntington Avenue—Water colors by students of Polly Nordell. Through June 21.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils by Albert Pinkham Ryder.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Special exhibition of dolls and old paper dolls through June 22. Miniature rooms. Week days (except Mondays), 9 to 5. Sundays 2 to 5. Open to the public.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays (through June 29, open from 1-5 p. m.). Exhibition of drawings. Through October: Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries. Through July: North Indian and Central Asian paintings and sculpture. Through June 30. Expressionism in Modern Graphic Art, continuing through June 25.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Ezekiel Goldthwaite by John Singleton Copley; Mrs. Ezekiel Goldthwait, by John Singleton Copley; Thomas Goldthwait, by Robert Feke; Elm in Summer, by George Inness; Mr. Dubois, by R. Wilson; Adoration to the King, Marble Relief, Flemish; also examples of Italian and French sixteenth century pottery—New Accessions Gallery. Recently acquired Rubens.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts—Prints by Richard Taylor; also "Seeing Eye to Eye," interpretive exhibits. Through June 30.

Concord Art Association, Concord, Massachusetts—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Smith College Museum, Northampton—Exhibition of contemporary Mexican paintings. Through June 22 (2-6 p. m.).

Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N H.—"Design Decade of New Hampshire"; pottery by New England potters; miscellaneous prints by contemporaries. Through June.

Nashua Public Library, Hunt Memorial Building, Nashua, New Hampshire. Exhibition of paintings by Allan Davidson. Through June 30.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—"Walt Disney Festival," 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lost Patrol," Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:15, 5:30, 9. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 4:15, 7:50.

Fenway—"Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Volga Volga." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:20. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—"In the Navy Now," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Charlie O'Rourke in person. 8:30 p. m.

Kenmore—"Playgirl," Kay Francis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susanna Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—"Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:56, 6:40, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Missing Ten Days," 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert, 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25.

Scollay—"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—China Fights Back." "Empires in Exile," "Mediterranean Ports," "Photographing Girls for Magazine Covers," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—"China Fights," "Top Flight Tunes," "Harriet Parsons," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Larency Street," Jack Buchanan, 9:38, a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Her Jungle," Dorothy Lamour, 10:37 a. m., 1:46, 4:35, 7:24, 10:03.

Tremont—"Back Street," Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:05. "Flight Command," 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:45.

Uptown—"Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:30, 6:05, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "They Met in Argentina," 2 and 8.
Regent: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullivan. "Give Us Wings." 2 Evenings 6:45—11 Nov.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Flight from Destiny," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes Latin," Arthur Lake. 4:25, 8. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Knockout," Olympe Bradna. 1:50, 5:02, 8:05. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:12, 6:15, 9:27.
Cleveland Circle: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour. "Here Comes Happiness," 2 and 7:45.
University: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Strange Alibi," Joan Perry. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurl. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "The Penalty."
Dorchester: "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," 2. Continuous 7—11.
Franklin: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:15, 9:30. "The Penalty," 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart 1:50, 6:45, 10:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:22, 8:22.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Sleepers West," 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 3:15, 7, 9:39. "Great Mr. Nobody," 1:55, 8:20.
Park: "Scarface," Paul Muni, George Raft, "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Jennie." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Las Vegas Nights," Constance Moore and Bert Wheeler. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30, 8:15. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Boys of the City." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Lafraine Day and Robert Young. 3:50, 7:35. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15.
Mystic: "Man Made Monster," L. Atwill, Lon Chaney, Jr. 2:10, 7, 10. "Sis Hopkins," 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 1:30 and 7:15.
Orpheum: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "Doomed Caravan." 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 1:55, 7:50. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:30, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Melody for Three." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "My Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. 3:30, 9:30. "Lady from Cheyenne," 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "The Penalty." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Men of Boystown," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea.
Strand: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "They Met in Argentina," Margaret O'Hara, and James Ellison.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennet. "Rafles," David Niven. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Central: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "She Couldn't Say No," 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Six Lesson from Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour. "Melody for Three." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Blondie Goes Latin," Arthur Lake. 2 and 7:0.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Rimero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes. 2:09, 8:09. "Andy Hardy's Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 3:29, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Blondie Goes Latin," Arthur Lake. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Five Little Peppers," Edith Fellows. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Great Mr. Nobody," E. Albert. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2:30 and 7:45., daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Back Street," Charles Boyer. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. 3:39, 8:09. "Sleeper's West," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 6:40, 9:34.

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Whistling Willie

Old Bill, the big iron kettle, was feeling very pleased with himself. He sang away on the top of the kitchen stove and thought that he must be the most useful kettle in any kitchen, anywhere. He glanced across to the gas stove where Tinny stood, looking very perky with her nose in the air. But what was the good of her? She was always boiling over, and putting the gas out, and getting into "hot water" with Cook for spoiling the steel.

"Give me a nice, big, iron kettle," Cook said to Mary, the housemaid. "It never plays you silly tricks."

So Old Bill sang happily as Cook sat in front of the fire with a large slice of bread on the end of a toasting fork. They were having the loveliest time when there came a loud knock on the back door, and a voice called out, "Any new saucepans, kettles, or frying pans wanted?"

"No, thank you, not today," said Cook, getting up and opening the door.

"Not a nice Whistling Kettle?" asked Mr. Moss, the travelling man, who sold all sorts of things. "It tells you when it's boiling, you know."

A Newcomer

Presently Old Bill saw Cook return to the kitchen carrying a bright tin kettle, with a bump on the end of its short, stubby nose. It was called "Whistling Willie."

Old Bill stopped singing and frowned.

"I shan't take any notice of him," he thought. "I shall still be the most important kettle in the kitchen. It is Tinny who must mind how she behaves."

All went well for a time, and Old Bill had almost forgotten the new kettle, when a shrill whistle startled him. It came from the gas stove. The new kettle was whistling for all he was worth.

"You'll catch it!" grumbled Old Bill. "When Cook comes she will scold you for making such a noise."

Down came Cook, two stairs at a time, and lifted the new kettle from the gas, but instead of scolding him she laughed and said, "That's fine, Whistling Willie!"

"Fine, indeed!" Old Bill felt quite cross, and even worse when Cook came to him and said, "What! Not boiling yet? You'll have to go down on the coals, my dear."

And then Old Bill, and Tinny, and Whistling Willie, were left alone again. Old Bill glanced at the new kettle over the bars of the grate.

"I hope," he said, in his most dignified voice, "that you will not repeat that awful whistling."

Welcome for Willie

But Whistling Willie only smiled. "Sorry you don't like it," he replied. "I must do my duty, you see."

"Duty, did you say?" growled Old Bill. "I should call it a row!"

He would have said more, but the coals beneath him suddenly moved, and he fell back, shaking and spluttering, and then rolled onto his side.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" he gasped. "What shall I do? Where's Cook?"

Just at that moment Whistling Willie raised his voice and whistled more shrilly than before. Down came Cook from the top of the house, two stairs at a time.

"Fine!" she cried, whisking Whistling Willie from the gas stove. Then she saw Old Bill sobbing on his side.

"Poor Old Bill!" she said, as she lifted him up. "What a good thing that Whistling Willie brought me down stairs, or you might have boiled yourself dry!"

Old Bill was so relieved that he began to smile.

"I am glad that Whistling Willie has come to our kitchen," he thought. "I will sing him a little song of welcome."

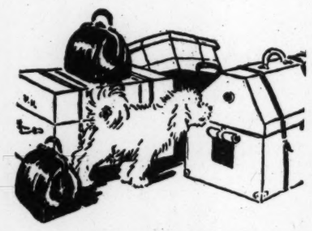
And that was how the three kettles, Old Bill, Whistling Willie, and little Tinny, became such good friends.

A Day With Mopsy By Mabel Betsy Hill

6. There was a good smell coming from the kitchen. Mopsy trotted out there.

Alphy said, "Mawnin', honey lamb. Sit up and say 'please,' and I'll give yo' a bit of Johnny-cake."

So Mopsy sat up and said "please."



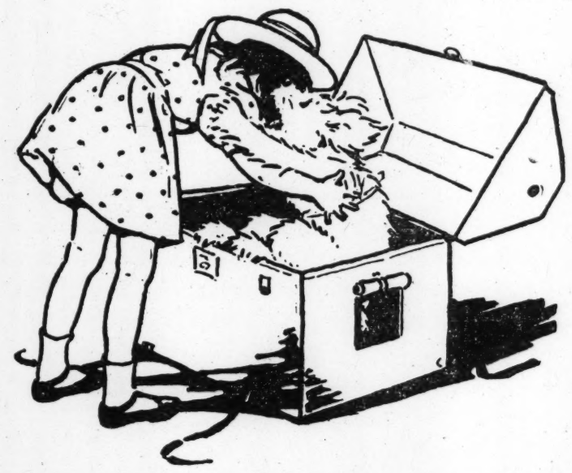
7. Mopsy trotted out to the hall. Oh, all the bags are packed. That meant, 'going away'! And yes, there was Mopsy's little bag-house. That meant she was going, too!

9. At last they were off!

Mother and Daddy and Sally and Mopsy all crowded into a taxi. Mopsy sat on Sally's lap, and looked out of the window.

8. Sally came down, all dressed.

"Hooray, Mopsy!" she said, "no more leash after today! We're going to Grandpa's. Come, now, for your walk."



10. Mopsy didn't like the bag-house, and she didn't like the baggage-car. But that's the Law! "Dogs in the baggage-car."

Mopsy cried and cried. Sally nearly cried, too. But in Mopsy went.

(And what happened after that you will read about on the page For Children next Monday.)

Barnacles in a Pool

By Carroll Lane Fenton
Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—1.

When you walk along a rocky seashore, you find many pools. Some have sand on the bottom, and are pleasant places to wade. Others are filled with stones, which are covered with white shells. These shells are rough and hard. You cannot step on them unless you wear shoes.

These shells belong to animals known as barnacles. Though you never would guess it from their shape, barnacles are related to crabs. When a barnacle is young it swims in the water, just as a baby crab does.

A little barnacle has one eye, a three-cornered shell, and three pairs of jointed legs. When he grows older he loses his corners and becomes oval. His shell also develops two halves, like the shell of an oyster or clam.

Making a Shell

Next, the barnacle grows six pairs of feet, with which he swims through the water near shore. When he has swum enough, he sits down head-first on a rock and holds onto it with the "feelers" that grow on his head. He holds so tightly that he stops swimming, and stays on the rock all the time.

After the barnacle settles down, he makes his hard, white shell. It is formed of six pieces, with an opening at the top. Two little lids close this opening as tightly as a clam can close its shell.

What does the creature do with his legs? He spreads them out like a bunch of feathers and moves them through the water. Spread—forward—down they go, hundreds and hundreds of times. They catch little animals and plants, taking them into the barnacle's mouth. They also bring tiny bubbles of air, which he uses when he breathes.

Though most barnacles on the shore have pure white shells, some that live in deep water are pink. They often grow on clams or on snail shells. Perhaps you have found some of these deep water barnacles on shells that were washed ashore by the waves.

Goose Barnacles

If you go boating to a place where waves roll against the shore, you may see some goose barnacles. They have shiny, bluish white shells that grow on dark, leathery stalks. Some people think they are plants. But you know that they can't be plants when you see them catching food with their six pairs of legs.

Do you wonder why they are called "goose" barnacles? Years and years ago, people knew much less than you do about these queer creatures of the seashore. Instead, they told imaginary stories. One of these stories said that barnacles which grew on stalks turned into geese. The geese were little, but they grew very fast. Soon they were big enough to swim and to fly away.

People told this story so often that they finally believed it. So, of course, they named the sea creatures goose barnacles.

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about rockweeds and other sea plants.)

Barnacles catch food with their feet

Prizes for Three

By Peter White

Now that summer is here and schools will soon be closing, you girls and boys will have lots more time to read the page For Children. We hope you will send us many more letters for the contest too.

The prize-winners this month are: Jean Gancher, five, of Port Washington, New York; Jeremy Lever, seven, one of the English guest children in this country, who is now in Richmond Hill, New York; and Donald Rutter, eight, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Jean's prize is "Flipper," by Irma S. Black, a fine tale of a baby sea lion who lived in Cliff Island in the Pacific Ocean. Jeremy's is "Mouseknees," by William C. White, a delightful story of a little native boy in the lovely island of Tobago. Donald's is "Captain Kidd's Cow," by Phil Strong, a fine story with nice pictures and lots of laughs.

Here are their letters:

Dear Peter White:

I liked the story of "Eliza and the Hearth Rugs," by Henry Beston, because I have always wanted a dog and a cat just as Eliza did. But my mother says I must wait until we live in a big house in the country.

My grandma made me a rug with a dog on it and I have a picture of a cat on my wall. So until I can have a real dog and cat, they'll keep me company.

I loved Eliza because she gave her doll to the dark-skinned child. Last winter I gave some of my dolls away.

Thank you for the page For Children. My mother reads it to me whenever it comes. She made me a Scrap Book of stories from The Christian Science Monitor. The first story she put into it was "The Jolly Robin," by Hester Wagstaff.

Jean Gancher

Dear Peter White:

I heard that you were a darling little bear, and so I wrote to you once before. As I did not win the prize I am trying again.

I read about "The Adventures of Squeak," told by Henry Beston. The postmaster must have been very kind. A very extraordinary way of traveling, especially for mice.

I have just heard "The Bear Who Was Not Fond of Reading." I like reading very much. I don't know how he couldn't like reading though he is the only bear I have ever heard of who could read if he wanted to. The bear who was in the story book was very unfriendly. I imagine Goldilocks had annoyed him when she walked into his house, and worse still she did some vandalism in it. In our school the principal has warned us not to destroy other people's property.

Henry Beston writes stories that all children enjoy, I think, don't you?

This is yours lovingly,

Jeremy Lever

Dear Editor:

I read a story in The Christian Science Monitor called "A School for Bears," by Henry Beston. I liked it so much that I am writing a letter about it. I liked the part when the bears were giving the lady some wood to put on the fire when it started to go down in the winter. The lady was very kind to them. That is why they were kind to her.

I liked the whole story. I liked when the bears were asleep when the lady went to the shed. It was nice of the bears to show their gratitude in that way. I liked the part when the cat was thinking how snug it would be when he could sleep on warm covers. The cat was thinking how he would be when he was as snug as a bug in a rug.

Sincerely,

Donald Rutter

We make Special Mention of Elizabeth Bliss, six, of Carson City, Nevada, who sent in a nice letter about "A School for Bears," by Henry Beston; and Jane and Bobby Aldrich, who sent in a joint letter on various features of the page For Children.

Rabbits

Rabbits
Have amusing habits—
That's the reason
We like rabbits.

They can hop
And they can run;
They can nibble
In the sun;
When they stand
They're thin and tall—
When they rest
They're like a ball.
And their tails!
A bit of fluff
Stuck on tight
And just enough.
Fat fur cheeks
And eyes like roses,
Crispy ears
And nibbly noses.

Rabbits
Have such pleasant features—
That is why
We like the creatures.

MIRIAM CLARK POTTER

Puzzle Fun

Each of the following sentences contains the name of a well-known fish:

Hidden Fish

1. We want to make the children feel quite at home.
2. The boys term ends on Saturday week.
3. The heavy old boat had docked two days before.
4. He saw with joy how hale and hearty the people were.
5. The rich merchant said her ring was set with rare stones.
6. The note was sent in an unknown code.

You will find the answers on the page For Children next Monday.

Here are the answers to the puzzles published last Monday:

Answers to Hidden Cities

1. London. 2. Omaha. 9. Dallas. 4. Toledo. 5. Boston. 6. Paris. 7. Dayton. 8. Lisbon. 9. Madrid. 10. Tampa.

Answers to Bible Quiz

1. (c) a well. 2. (c) a coin. 3. (c) Esau. 4 (a) Thomas. 5. (c) a hunter. 6. (a) Paul. 7. (b) friend. 8. (a) Ruth. 9. (c) a slingshot. 10. (c) a tentmaker.

Cobwebs

This morning very early,
our lawn was richly set
with Mrs. Spider's doilies
of dainty, lacy net.

JANNIS PARKER DAY

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The Home Forum

A Pet of a Pig

SOME PERSONS KEEP cats or dogs; others hang entranced over tanks of guppies and mollies, and cry out in ecstasy when one of the swimming myriad shows a variation in markings. "Look!" they breathe. "Look! That one! See, he has *two* spots instead of one!" Or it may be three, or a dozen, for all I know.

Still other persons, such as motion picture stars and society leaders, cherish marmosets or baby pandas; and Agnes Leith, who wrote "Land Below the Wind," was much attached to a simpalili.

Probably the Martins were not the first family to make a pet of a pig; but they would insist, if they were asked, that no one ever had a pig quite like Toby.

* * *

On a windy evening late in February, Stephen Martin came stamping in from the garage with something alive in a burlap bag. He looked tremendously pleased with himself, but fended off all investigation of the bag until he had got rid of his hat and overcoat. Then he summoned his family to the living-room. "Never mind about the dinner, Mona," he shouted toward the kitchen. "Come and see what I've got."

Those of the children who were not already treading on his toes came pelting in from here and there; and so did Mona, for she knew that Stephen sometimes brought home surprising things. The bag was squirming on the hearth rug.

"A puppy!" Junior guessed.

"Another puppy," thought Mona, reflecting that perhaps this one would discover the mismated overshoes that the last one had carried off.

"You just wait!" Stephen took his time about untying the string that closed the bag, while Mona seized the chance to run out and turn down the gas under the dinner. When she returned, Stephen was just letting his secret out of the bag, the neatest, pinkest little pig imaginable. His ear flopped forward over bright blue eyes, his rosy snout twitched inquisitively, his tail was pertly curled. Even Mona thought he was bewitching, though she shook her finger at her husband in mock anger and he grinned sheepishly. One could never tell about the Martins—which were really younger, the parents or the children, or whether Stephen and Mona had all that succession of pets for their children's sake or their own.

* * *

This time Stephen told a dramatic story about having for months withstood a fascinating sign by the roadside: "Pigs for Sail," until, on that blustery day of all others, his resistance broke down and he drove into the barnyard to see the porcine stock offered "for sail."

"This one was the smallest of the lot. I've always heard that runts were smart.

"Now, folks," he went on briskly, "what do you say? What shall we call him?"

When the clamor died down, it had been decided that the piglet should be named Toby, quite naturally after the mug that Mona had just brought home from an antiques auction. "Toby on account of his mug," said Stephen; and Junior, who was the only one besides Mona to get the joke, thought his father was funny.

It had been Stephen's plan, hastily thought out on the way home, to house Toby in an unused horse stall; but, when a move was made to wrap Toby up in his bag and take him to the barn, the children protested that it was much too cold.

"All alone by himself," one of the little girls explained, "without his mother and his brothers and sisters!"

"Oh, not very cold with plenty of straw to dig down into."

"Yes, yes, it would be too cold," the children insisted. "We wouldn't like to have him out in the barn."

"Toby would not like it in the bah-an," the youngest of them said with great definiteness, then sat down hard when Toby suddenly slipped out of his grasp.

* * *

The upshot of the matter was that Toby spent the rest of the winter in the cellar. The children took care of him and his commodious quarters, enthusiastically at first, and always without too much urging. Toby gaily roamed the whole cellar over, but was especially fond of the heater. He spent all of his nights leaning against it, and it is a wonder that his history is not another "dissertation on roast pig." Fed on the best scraps from the Martins' table, he grew rapidly. He was one of Nature's noblemen and gave almost no trouble, said "eek, eek" when his food was brought to him, and "ump, ump" when he had finished; he even suffered himself to be encircled about the neck with a pink ribbon.

In the early spring, Stephen built Toby a pen. It was large and open to the sky, with a little house for him to take refuge in when the weather was inclement; and, through convenient cracks between the palings, Toby could get a fine view of the path down which his purveyors would approach, and of pleasant fields, woods, and the lake.

* * *

The united Martins herded Toby from the cellar to his new home, pushed him in at the little door that Stephen had so cleverly constructed, and saw that the latch was secured. Then a cry arose: "Father! Father! There's Toby!" And, sure enough, there Toby was, scuttling down the path to the house as fast as his legs would take him. At least one of the cracks between palings was too generous. Catching Toby, jubilantly on the loose, was no easy task; holding him, after he was caught, made the children think of Alice and her technique with the Duchess's pig, "which was to twist it up into a sort of knot, and then keep hold of its right ear and left foot, so as to prevent its undoing itself."

Stephen, a little crestfallen, corrected his error in construction, and Toby did not get loose again except when he was taken out for exhibition purposes. The children had read about dancing pigs and earnestly hoped to make one of Toby; but, try as hard as they might, they could not tempt him even to raise his fore feet from the ground. As a Terpsichorean, he was a flat failure.

* * *

Though he was just a pig and neither prodigy nor performer, he was attractive. He lived by himself and formed his own ways, which were those of sobriety and neatness. The disagreeable adjectives that have been derived from the name of his genus, such as piggish and pig-headed, did not apply to him. He was one example to show that pigs respond to delicate treatment and that, through the ages, they have been the unjustly maligned victims of a man-made environment.

Toby kept growing, of course. He may have been the runt in his family, but he must have caught up with the rest of them very early. Up to two hundred pounds, he was the Martins' pet. Then, almost overnight, he became just "the pig."

* * *

Still, he was always a nice pig. The children would mention him affectionately, though in the past tense even while he was still out there in his pen, dozing in three-hundred-pound massiveness. "Do you remember how sweet he looked the night Father brought him home?" they would recall in fond reminiscence. "Wasn't he just too sweet! And what a time we had—" And so on.

That was the summer when Junior became old enough to sail a "Brutal Beast" on the lake. This took everybody's attention, so that there were no lamentations when the proper season came, at three hundred pounds plus, to part with Toby. It all seemed simple and natural.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRONTISPIECE FOR A COLLECTION OF GEORGE MACDONALD'S POEMS:
A Wood Engraving by Nora S. Unwin

THIS WOOD ENGRAVING serves as a frontispiece for a selection from the poems of George MacDonald that have been made into a little book, called "Gathered Grace."

Flowing lines compose and unify the scenes, from the darting swallows that dip and soar and wing their flight rhythmically, through a cycle of running clouds, to the river that rushes down from the heights to refresh the plants and give drink to the creatures of the field. The essential pattern is one of stability, but gaiety flows through it, as grace notes through a melody.

In this engraving, the light-seeking mountain tops are the strong motion from which all else in the scene results. Gaunt and snow-clad as they are, they hold the water that is poured down to enrich the lesser hills, the pine trees and flowers and deep-rooted grass, as well as to refresh the wild creatures. In some deep recess of the mountain world is that place where minute trickles of melting snow become water and the downward plunge of space transforms the water into a rushing river.

The artist has revealed a secret which only those intimately acquainted with mountains can share—the miracle of all the flowers of all the seasons happening at once as in a timeless morn. Not that all the flowers, from violet to goldenrod, are portrayed, but the succession seen as one mounts from late summer in the valley to spring on the heights is suggested by the three flowers the artist has chosen: the small gay primroses with their wide-open faces greeting the spring; the gentians as blue as evening skies blooming on through the summer; the seed pods of the poppy, petals all fallen and seeds shaking themselves upon the wind.

The gathering of grace is here a gathering of small things, each with its own delicate charm, each contributing to that design of tenderness and strength which the engraving offers.

W. L.

Frail Wings

This weather is toadstool weather, damp,
the garden air some way recalling
the places where we used to camp
by beech and fern and water falling.

The fact lies at the edge of sense,
like moths that flutter in the glow
where street lamps make the trees immense
and strange along the ways we know.

Neither this odor half-surmised
nor beauty guessed at by its wings
should be pinned down and analyzed.
It is well to know some nameless things.

LOUIS STODDARD

The Country of The Long Furrows

THE RICH SOIL yields heavy harvests; the dry, bracing climate and the smoothness of the land make labor easy for men and beasts. There are few scenes more gratifying than a spring plowing in that country, where the furrows of a single field often lie a mile in length, and the brown earth, with such a strong, clean smell, and such a power of growth and fertility in it, yields itself eagerly to the plow, rolls away from the shear, not even dimming the brightness of the metal, with a soft, deep sigh of happiness. The wheat-cutting sometimes goes on all night as well as all day, and in good seasons there are scarcely men and horses enough to do the harvesting. The grain is so heavy that it bends toward the blade and cuts like velvet.

There is something frank and joyous and young in the open face of the country. It gives itself ungrudgingly to the moods of the season, holding nothing back. Like the plains of Lombardy, it seems to rise a little to meet the sun. The air and the earth are curiously mated and intermingled, as if the one were the breath of the other. You feel in the atmosphere the same tonic, puissant quality that is in the tilth, the same strength and resoluteness.—From "O Pioneers!" by WILLA CATHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Twilight

In the sudden hush
No slim bough stirs
No tiny moth takes wing

And in the scented
Breathlessness,
No bird begins to sing.

The purple cloak
Of stillness falls,
Covering everything

And earth
For one brief moment
Stands on tiptoe—listening . . .

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Garnering the Legends of the Alhambra

IT WAS SPRING in Granada, and what more wonderful! "There is an intoxication of heart and soul in looking over such scenery at this genial season. All nature is just teeming with new life and putting on the first delicate verdure and bloom of spring. The almond trees are in blossom, the fig trees are beginning to sprout, everything is in tender bud, the young leaf or the half-open flower"—so ran Irving's rhapsody.

As he wandered wonderingly through the gorgeous gardens of the Generalife, and the marble halls and courts of the Alhambra, he little dreamed that quite soon he would be living in the old quarters of the French Queen in that magic palace, and that the ragged loiterers who dwelt as vagabonds in its hidden corners would soon be his familiar neighbors. . . .

Irving had many talks with these humble folk who had dwelt there for so many years. With the garrulity of age they were flattered to be asked to talk, and thus one day in March, in the bright sunshine of a Granada spring, Irving listened to the old legends of the palace that had been handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation—the old superstitions that time had accumulated about the chambers of the palace and its crumbling towers. . . . Irving was charmed, and made notes of these legends and got the promise of more to follow. Thus was born the idea of the "Tales of the Alhambra," some of which would be written a little later within the palace walls.—From "The Spanish Adventures of Washington Irving," by CLAUDE G. BOWERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Our Father"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE OPENING WORDS of the Lord's Prayer, "Our Father," reveal much that is of practical spiritual worth. Perhaps, in considering the other powerful healing declarations in the prayer, we too often pass over them without due regard to their value. Therefore, to meditate on the meaning of the words, "Our Father," may improve individual spiritual perspective.

In responding to his disciples' request, "Teach us to pray" (Luke 11:1), Christ Jesus disclosed the spiritual foundation which constitutes the true concept of Christian brotherhood. He recognized the vital need on his followers' part for a clearer comprehension of God's nature, and of man's spiritual relationship to Him. Consequently, the Master's inspired address to the heavenly Father satisfies both these human requirements. Jesus often referred to God as his Father; and because he knew Him to be the creator of all good, he appreciated and loved the good expressed by his brethren. Always, a correct understanding of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man based the Master's unprecedented healing practice.

Was it not divinely natural that he should open his profound supplication with the words, "Our Father"? What inspiration this endearing designation of Deity must have provided for his disciples! And how clearly does it bring to us the realization of divine Love's healing presence and all-inclusiveness.

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite divine Mind, and that the real man is the expression or image of God. A mortal sense of existence is not of God's creating, but is an illusory concept of mortal mind. Therefore, mortal mind is no part of eternal Mind's creation. Man, as the child or offspring of God, is revealed in Christian Science, which affirms the perfection of infinite Principle and its idea, and repudiates as counterfeit the material concept of creation. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in full agreement with the Master's doctrine, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 63): "In Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry. His origin is not, like that of mortals, in brute instinct, nor does he pass through material conditions prior to reaching intelligence. Spirit is his primitive and ultimate source of being; God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being."

Our blessed Master's mission was to prove for all time the truth concerning man, namely, that "God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being." Recognizing man's spiritual origin, he said (Matthew 23:9), "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." His understanding of the all-inclusive brotherhood of man enabled him to instruct his disciples how to preach universally his provable doctrine. Jesus loved mankind and healed many of physical infirmities. Obviously, the Master saw that it was the spiritual receptivity of the individuals who sought him that prepared them to receive healing. In one instance, where the spiritually mental requirements were lacking, it is recorded (Matthew 13:58) that Jesus "did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief."

All men can accept and demonstrate here and now the power of God's infinite law, through spiritualization of thought, motive, purpose. In reality, all are the sons of God, but this great fact must be consistently proved in human experience. Individual human consciousness needs to be spiritualized, its tendencies made honest and pure, that Christian healing may be fully evident in our experience. Such a heavenly process involves Christlikeness, which must permeate the thinking of all who follow the commands of the Master. We must strive to learn more in Christian Science of the fatherhood of God, infinite Life, Truth. Jesus proved his sonship with God by his immortal words and deeds. Through obedience to spiritual law he overcame every limitation of material sense, and in the supreme demonstration of his resurrection and ascension, sealed the doom of error for all time.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 507, 508): "Creation is ever appearing, and must ever continue to appear from the nature of its inexhaustible source. Mortal sense inverts this appearing and calls ideas material. Thus misinterpreted, the divine idea seems to fall to the level of a human or material belief, called mortal man. But the seed is in itself, only as the divine Mind is All and reproduces all—as Mind is the multiplier, and Mind's infinite idea, man and the universe, is the product." Hence, how gratefully we may pray (Matthew 6:9, 10): "Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." Such prayer indicates that all who come within the light of Truth, can, through submission to God's will, enjoy the freedom, dominion, and comfort which are the eternal heritage of His perfect, holy children.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"NUESTRO PADRE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS PALABRAS INICIALES del Padrenuestro, la oración que el Maestro nos enseñó: "Padre nuestro" revelan mucho que es de práctico valor espiritual. Acaso, en consideración a otras declaraciones poderosamente sanadoras en esta oración, pasamos por alto frecuentemente las palabras mencionadas arriba, sin apreciar su valor verdadero. Por lo cual el meditar sobre el significado de las palabras "Nuestro Padre" puede mejorar nuestra perspectiva espiritual individual.

Respondiendo a la petición de sus discípulos: "Enséñanos a orar" (San Lucas, 11:1), Cristo Jesús reveló el fundamento espiritual para el concepto verdadero de la hermandad cristiana. Reconoció la necesidad vital de una comprensión más clara de la naturaleza de Dios y de la relación espiritual que hay entre el hombre y Dios. Por consiguiente, la manera inspirada como el Maestro se dirigió a su Padre celestial satisface ambos requisitos humanos. Jesús a menudo habló de Dios como de su Padre; y porque Le reconoció como el creador de todo lo bueno, apreció y amó el bien expresado por sus hermanos. Un entendimiento correcto de la paternidad de Dios y de la hermandad de los hombres siempre era la base para la práctica sanadora del Maestro, que no tenía precedentes.

¿No era divinamente natural que empezara su profunda oración con las palabras: "Nuestro Padre"? ¡Cuánta inspiración deben de haber derivado sus discípulos de esta designación cariñosa de la Deidad! Y ¡cuán claramente nos trae la comprensión de la presencia sanadora y de la totalidad del Amor divino!

La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que Dios es la Mente divina e infinita, y que el hombre verdadero es la expresión o imagen de Dios. Un concepto mortal de la existencia no ha sido creado por Dios, sino que es un concepto ilusorio de la mente mortal. Por lo cual, la mente mortal no forma parte de la creación de la Mente eterna. El hombre como hijo o vástago de Dios se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, que afirma la perfección del Principio infinito y de su idea y rechaza el concepto material de la creación como una falsedad. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, en acuerdo completo con la doctrina del Maestro, ha escrito en la página 63 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "En la Ciencia el hombre es el vástago del Espíritu. Lo bello, bueno y puro constituye su ascendencia. Su origen no es, como el de los mortales, en el instinto bruto, ni pasa él por condiciones materiales antes de alcanzar inteligencia. El Espíritu es la fuente primitiva y última de su existencia; Dios es su Padre, y la Vida es la ley de su existencia."

La misión de nuestro bendito Maestro fué el probar para siempre la verdad acerca del hombre, es decir, que "Dios es su Padre, y la Vida . . . la ley de su existencia." Reconociendo el origen espiritual del hombre, dijo (San Mateo, 23:9): "A nadie llaméis padre vuestro sobre la tierra; porque uno solo es vuestro Padre, el cual está en los cielos." Su entendimiento de la hermandad todo inclusiva de los hombres le habilitó para enseñar a sus discípulos como habían de predicar universalmente su doctrina demostrable. Jesús amó al género humano, y curó a muchos de sus enfermedades corporales. El Maestro evidentemente percibió que era la receptividad espiritual de las personas individuales que le buscaron, lo que les preparaba para recibir la curación. En un caso, donde los requisitos espiritualmente mentales escaseaban, se relata que Jesús "no hizo allí muchos milagros, a causa de la incredulidad de ellos" (San Mateo 13:58).

Todos los hombres pueden aceptar actualmente y aquí mismo el poder de la ley infinita de Dios por medio de la espiritualización de sus pensamientos, motivos y propósitos. En realidad todos son hijos de Dios, pero este hecho ha de demostrarse consistentemente en la experiencia humana. Hace falta que se espiritualice la conciencia humana individual, que sus tendencias se hagan honradas y puras, para que la curación cristiana pueda revelarse plenamente en nuestra experiencia. Tal proceso celestial implica una manera de ser que sea semejante al Cristo, la cual debe permear el pensamiento de todos los que acaten los mandatos del Maestro. Tenemos que esforzarnos por aprender en la Ciencia Cristiana más sobre la paternidad de Dios, la Vida y la Verdad infinitas. Jesús demostró que él era el hijo de Dios por sus palabras y sus actos inmortales. Mediante su obediencia a la ley espiritual venció toda limitación de los sentidos materiales, y en la demostración suprema de su resurrección y ascensión condenó el error para siempre.

En las páginas 507 y 508 del libro de texto la Sra. Eddy dice: "La creación está apareciendo constantemente y tiene que continuar apareciendo a causa de la naturaleza de su fuente inagotable. El sentido mortal invierte esta revelación y pretende que las ideas son materiales. Mal interpretada de esta manera, la idea divina parece caer al nivel de una creencia humana o material, llamada hombre mortal. Pero la simiente es según su género sólo cuando la Mente divina es Todo y reproduce todo—cuando la Mente es la fuerza multiplicadora, y la idea infinita de la Mente, el hombre y el universo, es el producto." Con cuánta gratitud podemos orar por lo tanto (San Mateo, 6:9, 10): "Padre nuestro, que estás en los cielos: Santificado sea tu nombre. Venga tu reino. Sea hecha tu voluntad, como en el cielo, así también en la tierra." Tal oración indica que todos los que entran en la luz de la Verdad pueden, mediante su sumisión a la voluntad de Dios, gozar de la libertad, el dominio y el consuelo, que son el patrimonio eterno de los hijos perfectos y santos de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Spray of Apple Blossom

No rounded fruit will ever spring from this
slim bough,
Feathery in the corner,
A radiance against the room's dark wall;
No fruit that fingers can hold,
Feeling the silken skin,
The firm texture;
No fruit that the vendor can carry to market,
Crying its virtues hoarsely.
Instead,
Fruit of a timeless season,
Fruit for the spirit
And its hunger.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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Intimate Message: Washington

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare, 1941 Style ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

In advance of Germany's final declaration of policy on the sinking of the Robin Moor, official Washington is increasingly surprised at the truculence of Berlin's preliminary comment. Does Germany want to precipitate American action over an "incident" which could conceivably be passed over with no more than an exchange of notes? Does Germany want to hasten the United States' entry into the war?

There is no doubt but that this first American casualty of Nazi submarine warfare could have been made to yield to diplomacy. Berlin could have explained it as the unauthorized act of a single U-boat commander. Berlin could have minimized it and stood ready to make reasonable reparation.

Having sunk an American merchantman thousands of miles from any war zone as declared by either Germany or the United States, Berlin had the choice of quietly dealing with it as an incident to be regretted or of belligerently proclaiming it an illustration of what the Nazis intend to do to American shipping.

Thus far the German Government has chosen the latter and what surprises Washington is not the decision but the candor with which German purpose is revealed.

Remembering the Facts

The central facts of the Robin Moor case need to be kept clearly in mind. This American ship carried no war materials. It was observing every self-imposed restriction of the American neutrality law. It was neither traversing a war zone—either German or American—nor was it destined to dock at any port within a war zone. The submarine which torpedoed the ship violated the London Naval Treaty of 1930 governing submarine warfare to which Germany and the United States are signatories by failing to provide for the safety of passengers and crew.

The ship was, however, destined for a belligerent British port in South Africa, and was carrying steel rails which Britain and Germany both term contraband though the United States does not accept this definition.

As the United States Government was assembling the facts but before it had instigated any protest to Germany an authorized Nazi spokesman let this go from Berlin:

"Germany won't be buffaloed by American discussions concerning the Robin Moor. Whenever any ship with contraband sails for England we'll shoot at it, whether it is the Robin Moor, the Exmoor or anything else."

If one could take the word contraband from that statement, because a belligerent defines contraband any way it wants to, place it alongside the sinking of the Robin Moor, there emerges a tentative Berlin avowal of unrestricted U-boat warfare on American shipping.

Freedom of Seas at Stake

In any event, the German Government therein declares that American vessels when carrying contraband inside American waters or outside American waters, away from the war zones or within them, are fair game for Nazi attack and will, if necessary, be sunk without regard to safety of passengers or crew.

This may mean that Germany is determined that American shipping shall be driven from the high seas wherever Germany is able to do so. This may prefigure an announcement by Germany that there shall be no freedom of the seas for the United States. Germany would then be committed to controlling the seas as far and as fast as she can and to extending that control as far and as fast as she can.

In face of this threat there are many things which the American Government could do, from "protesting" to breaking off diplomatic relations, to arming her merchantmen, to policing the seas with orders to keep the seas free of aggressive craft by shooting if necessary.

The course the Government decides to take will be evident soon and it will rest upon President Roosevelt's declaration of May 27: "We shall actively resist his (Hitler's) every attempt to gain control of the seas."

All in all, the war as it affects the United States and as the United States affects the war moved rapidly last week.

Nazi War Illustrated

The Government at last brought itself to come to grips with the fact that the spearhead of Nazi invasion of America is Russian Communism, brought to an end by force and persuasion four Communist-influenced strikes in vital defense industries, and made it clear to legitimate trade unions that the time is at hand to cleanse its ranks.

The United States, in a statement which could not be blunter, accused the Vichy Government of "delivering France politically, economically, socially and militarily to Hitler" and declared that France was doing Germany's fighting in Syria.

The War Department asked that the entire automotive industry cut its production of motorcars 50 per cent immediately and release men, materials and capacity to defense—a fair hint of what must come if defense is really to be all-out.

The President froze the assets in the United States of the Axis and all the continental European countries.

The questions about the Robin Moor loom above all others. Why has Berlin pounced upon her own sinking of an American ship with a 1941 declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare? Do the Nazis want the United States in the war (they **don't**) or do they hope by practically saying they do in as loud a voice as possible to scare the United States off? Or, after all, does German morale require this threat and bluster or, is the time when Herr Hitler must win all or lose all drawing so near that all thought of consequences has to be thrown to the winds?

Events are going to provide the answer quickly.

The Country Speaks: New England

"Through Every Middlesex Village and Farm" ..... ***By DeWitt H. John***

Love of freedom runs deep in New England. There's something about the rocky countryside, old wooden homes, and historic towns that reminds you of this section's ancient tradition of liberty. Perhaps that is one reason why New Englanders today are aroused to action over the world threat to freedom.

The fact that New Englanders are geographically close to Europe further emphasizes the importance of preparation for self-defense. The threat of sabotage, development of long-range bombers, and the continuing battle of the Atlantic with its air and sea control at stake accent the fact that defense begins at home as well as abroad.

So today New England, traditionally conservative and slow to act, has taken the lead in developing the science of civilian defense. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, who began his work of building a national civilian defense program with a fact-finding visit to New England, pronounced Boston for example, "at least a year ahead of practically all other cities of the nation in civilian defense organization."

Local Defense Program

Administrations of several New England states have acted to strengthen home defense. In Massachusetts, the State Committee on Public Safety organized last autumn has opened schools to train leaders for a force of 55,000 air raid wardens. It has published manuals on civilian defense, ordered military equipment and started a campaign to recruit volunteers. With its facilities for leadership, publicity and training, the Committee is giving forceful impetus to local defense programs.

Apply the microscope to the complex defense organization being developed in New England and you find practical accomplishments. In Boston, core of the New England industrial area, City officials have analyzed possible locations of sabotage of public services, and noted how these might be protected and repaired or by-passed in emergency. Bridges on water supply aqueducts have been listed along with names of agencies which might guard them, substitute facilities, and names and telephone numbers of contractors equipped to repair them if necessary.

Vital points in the City such as water and sewer mains, power conduits and subways have been charted showing locations with respect to each other. Every plumber, electrician or other skilled mechanic in Boston has been listed for possible mustering into emergency crews. All owners of steam shovels, tractors, trucks, bulldozers, portable pumps or small craft in Boston harbor have been recorded.

Volunteer Fire Fighters

Fire Department man power has been nearly doubled by a volunteer auxiliary force and expansion of this force fivefold to a total of 5,000 men is now being pushed. The Department has acquired six trailer pumps like those used in London and expects to secure many more.

A survey is being carried out with official cooperation to locate safe shelters from air raids. The Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a defense school for watchmen from downtown buildings.

Mayor Tobin is establishing a separate municipal bureau for disaster control to perfect the organization, co-ordinate the efforts of the many local governments in Greater Boston, work out emergency transportation blueprints, and explain civilian defense to the public.

Suburban Belmont and Lexington have been outstanding in their similar defense programs. Other communities today are mapping plans upon request of Mayor La Guardia of New York, National Director of Civilian Defense.

The sponsors feel this advance organizing will help stabilize morale in case of war. They also must provide for a possible practical use, since military men, although doubting that American coast cities will ever experience sustained heavy bombing, say they might conceivably be targets for hit-and-run raids.

And if this never comes, the civilian defense organizations will still give permanent protection against such public enemies as the floods of 1937, the hurricane of 1938, the St. Valentine's Day blizzard of 1940.

New England hopes its precautions will never be needed. But it is taking pains to avoid the pitfall of being unprepared.

To Change the Subject:

"... Haec Olim Meminisse Juvabit" ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell and "Mr. Chips" have something in common. Both the President Emeritus of Harvard and the hero of "Good-bye, Mr. Chips" frown upon the "Roman" pronunciation of Latin.

The change "from our barbarous English pronunciation of Latin to one that Cicero might, possibly, understand if he should ever visit Harvard," Dr. Lowell classifies, in an article in the current "Atlantic Monthly," as one of the "serious injuries suffered by the classics at the hands of their friends."

Always fascinating to me, this difference of opinion on the pronunciation of Latin impresses me as comparable in a way to that which arises over porridge. In fact porridge and Latin have many similar qualities, which there is no space to discuss at the moment.

'Kizar' and 'Kickero'

I am one of those who prefer the rough Scotch meal, and treacle, just as I prefer the so-called "Roman" pronunciation of Latin, simply because I was brought up on it. Others prefer a more refined rolled oats in their porridge for that is what they were brought up on, as Dr. Lowell and "Mr. Chips" shudder at the sound of "Kizar" for "Caesar," and "Kickero" instead of their Anglicized version of "Cicero."

It will be recalled that when the new head of Brookfield attempted to reform "Mr. Chips' " teaching methods, the beloved master complained about "making boys say 'Kickero' at school when—umph—for the rest of their lives they'll say 'Cicero' —if they ever—umph—say it at all. And instead of 'vicissim'—. . .—you'd make them say, 'We kiss 'im!' Umph—umph!"

Many Ways to Say It

I remember taking up this point in an interview with James Hilton, the originator of "Mr. Chips." He quite supported the hero of his book, which was then just off the press. No one, he felt, really knew how the Romans pronunced their language. And with so many different ways of pronouncing Latin, he pointed out, it could no longer be useful as an international tongue.

Mr. Hilton did, however, offer what I consider a suggestion full of possibilities. If any pronunciation is to supersede the "barbarous English" one, it should be, Mr. Hilton thought, an Italian form, by which, for example, "Cicero" would be pronounced "Cheechero." That, he pointed out, would at least simplify the learning of Italian, the mdern tongue so closely related to Latin.

Personally I adhere to "Kizar, and "Kickero," on the porridge basis already presented, but I believe Mr. Hilton "has something" in the suggestion of Italianization. Surely the language of Dante could never be "barbarous!"

Defense Workers to Get Well-Earned Respite

Many New England plants expected to shut down for week at end of June or at 4th of July.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the next few days the newspapers will probably carry reports of a number of defense operations—airplane engine factories, machine tool and machine gun plants, rifle and cannon shops, and a host of others—closing down either for the full week starting June 30, or for the long week-end starting the Fourth of July. Already reports are coming from Connecticut of such shut downs affecting, at the present writing, nearly 100,000 workers.

It can be expected that a chorus of protest will immediately arise. Picture the headlines and editorials that might sizzle forth upon the least hint of work stoppage in the midst of our rapidly accelerating drive to supply war goods for the defense of democracy at home and abroad. The sad example of France, it might be expected, will be rasped out once more, like a slightly worn phonograph record. All the recent demands for more and more defense effort could doubtless be played again.

There's a Reason

But, before you pass judgment, there is something to be said.

It can be disclosed here that many plants in New England, especially those doing machine operations where especially skilled and experienced hands are needed, are today operating 24 hours a day, and accomplishing the "impossible," only because their workers are willing, in the emergency, to labor 12 and sometimes 13 hours a day!

In this era, in which we have been talking of the 40-hour week, believing it was pretty universally here, and talking of perhaps extending it to 44 hours, it now develops that some key defense workers are actually working from 60 to 65 hours a week.

And they have been doing it for weeks. There are some who feel the time has come for a little relaxation.

There are other factors that enter the picture, too. This plan of choosing the week of June 30 burgeoned when certain plant managers, expecting to be compelled by the Wage and Hour Administration and labor unions to fulfill agreements for a one-week vacation, it would be more convenient to close down entirely for a week rather than let men and women go off all during the summer. That course decided upon, they looked at the calendar, saw that the Fourth of July falls this year on Friday, and decided that the week including the Fourth would be best for the vacation, inasmuch as one work day would be lost anyway.

Pay for Holiday

But no sooner had various managers decided on this policy, than the Office of Production Management leaped on them, announcing an arrangement had been concluded whereby workers might be paid an extra week's pay in lieu of the holiday.

Many factories announced they would follow such a course. Then, some began to reconsider.

One reason was the machinery. For example, United Aircraft's plant in East Hartford, Conn.—where they make the Pratt & Whitney engine—operates three shifts a day, six days a week. The machinery is in use without respite 24 hours a day. There is little opportunity to clean it up, lubricate it, repair it, and otherwise maintain it. So United considered for a while the possibility of closing for a week; but so great is the pressure they looked at the calendar again, saw the possibility of closing only the long week-end of July 4, 5 and 6.

That's what United Aircraft, with 20,000 workers, now plans to do.

But, at this writing, Winchester Repeating Arms, which has 11,000 at work on Garand rifles; several of the big Bridgeport and Waterbury brass factories, literally jammed with ammunition and other orders; the Bullard Company, which makes a multimatic machine tool for which there is enormous demand, and many other producers of similarly acutely needed merchandise are shutting down for the whole week.

Obviously, conditions vary in each plant, but there can be little doubt that many producers are discovering their workers need a rest. For even in the most modern plants, where automatic machinery does so much, where every possible item of time and motion has been studied by experts, the problem of fatigue remains.

Eyes Are Busy

You can walk through the new assembly wing of Pratt & Whitney. You will see few men actually doing manual work. Many of them are, apparently, just standing around, or are at small desks doing "paper work." But if you watch them a moment you will see that their eyes are constantly busy.

These men, in probably the defense industry's most modern plant, are watching automatic machinery. They must keep constant vigil to see that adjustments are correctly made, that cutting and cooling are proceeding without damage to machine or part, and that production continues on schedule. The work demands continuous alertness and application. It can be fully as tiring as physical labor.

Non-automatic machinery makes its well-known demands, too. The other day in a machine gun factory this writer observed an oldish man, tall, lean, white-haired. In a red, white and blue suit with a beaver hat he might double for the posters of Uncle Sam. Quite obviously he was a craftsman. He bent over his lathe, putting the gauge on a turning rod of steel that probably by this time is one of the eight barrels that poke out of the wing of a Hurricane. He was a study in concentration as he examined the clearance. No veteran professor poring over his text ever gave it such attention as this expert machinist gave his machine gun barrel.

He said he had been on the job since six that morning. It was then quite late in the afternoon, and he pointed to a stack of work he hoped to complete before he wound up his 12-hour day. A partially nibbled sandwich on a table near-by hinted that the pace had been equally pressing all day. Probably no one will begrudge "Uncle Sam" a little holiday . . . if his plant decides to give one.

As a matter of fact, there is pretty good evidence that the adage about all work and no play has a bit of wisdom in it.

Tests in both Germany and England have shown that the optimum work week is not the long week. Rates of production actually increased, up to a point, and number of hours were decreased. In one English plant it is reported that hourly output went up 39 per cent as the work week was reduced from 58 hours to 50 hours.

These facts are well known in America. Just as soon as enough skilled workers are trained, the work week of maximum efficiency will no doubt be universally applied.

In the meantime, our available men are rendering yeomen service. We must not give way to easy criticism if they require a holiday. For, don't we all?

Ewing Galloway; Rittase

Men and Machines Will Take a Week Off

Such craftsmen as these in factories doing exacting defense work will receive a week's vacation either beginning June 30 or starting on the national holiday in July. Long hours for both men and metal make the move an advantageous one as well as meeting the policy of giving employees a vacation. Machinery will be given a thorough mechanical going over and lubricating.

NEWS ITEM— BOSTON:-A STRIKE OF ELEVATOR OPERATORS HITS MANY DOWNTOWN OFFICE BUILDINGS.
SAY, THIS ELEVATOR STRIKE ISN'T ALL ITS CRACKED UP TO BE
YOU SAID IT! BEFORE, I TRAVELED 20 MILES A DAY STANDING STILL— NOW I HAVE TO WALK TO DO IT
ELEVATOR OPERATORS IN THIS BUILDING ON STRIKE
ELEVATOR OPERATORS ON STRIKE
DIRECTORY
WE SOLVED THE STRIKE OF THESE INDOOR AVIATORS BY MOVING OUR OFFICE FROM THE 9TH FLOOR DOWN TO THE LOBBY
BUSINESS AS USUAL
FILE
ARRANGE
IF YOU MUST CLIMB YOU MIGHT AS WELL GET A LITTLE FUN OUT OF IT
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING LESSONS BY DUNT TRIPP
STRIKE
HEY! DUFRINGE, YOU'VE GONE PAST YOUR FLOOR
SHUX! I ALWAYS OVER DO THINGS
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Improved Pitching Factor in Red Sox Spurt—Winchester Pair Proves Stubborn

Boston Edges Westerners To Close In on Leaders

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Taking time off between Fenway Park double-headers with the Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tigers, the surprising Red Sox paused today to discuss a favorite subject—their record for the first two weeks in June. Since the turn of the month Joe Cronin's boys have won 10 out of 13 and once more are a major factor in this hair-raising American League pennant battle. Early today they were within 3½ contests of the pace-setting Clevelands.

The power of the league is supposed to be concentrated in the West, but is has been against this half of the circuit that the Red Sox have centered their drive. During the past two weeks they have captured five out of seven from the always-dangerous White Sox, three in a row from the defending-champion Tigers, one from the leading Indians and one in two starts with the slugging St. Louis Browns.

Sox Confident

There is a new air of confidence in the Red Sox dugout. It was noticeable yesterday prior to the double win over the White Sox. It will be even more apparent tomorrow when the locals open a four-game series with the Tigers by playing a twin bill. The Red Sox now realize that this is a wide-open race; that Cleveland cannot walk away from the pack; that the Yankees are strong, but not dominant; that the dueling will be close all the way, with perhaps the so-called "breaks" deciding.

Outstanding in this new upward surge has been the Red Sox pitching. This improvement on the mound is no "flash in the pan." It has been noticeable all spring. This is a much stronger, much better balanced staff than Joe Cronin had a year ago, and one which is not apt to collapse when the pressure becomes heavy in the second half of the season. Mickey Harris, Dick Newsome, Earl Johnson, Bill Fleming and Joe Dobson have proved that they are ready for the big time. Mike Ryba and Lefty Grove have been around long enough to take a close flag race in stride.

Ryba Winning

Ryba is rapidly becoming a favorite at Fenway Park. The "one-man ball club" has walked out of the bull pen and won three games for Cronin this month, and sports a four and one record for the year. He bagged number four yesterday when Grove was forced to retire after being hit by a line drive. Mike has not allowed an earned run in more than three weeks. His screwball and wise head are paying large dividends for his purchase from Rochester.

Newsome, who stepped out and beat the White Sox in yesterday's second game, is being recognized as one of the leading knuckleball hurlers in the majors. He now has five victories, for the leadership of the Boston staff. He has beaten the White Sox three times.

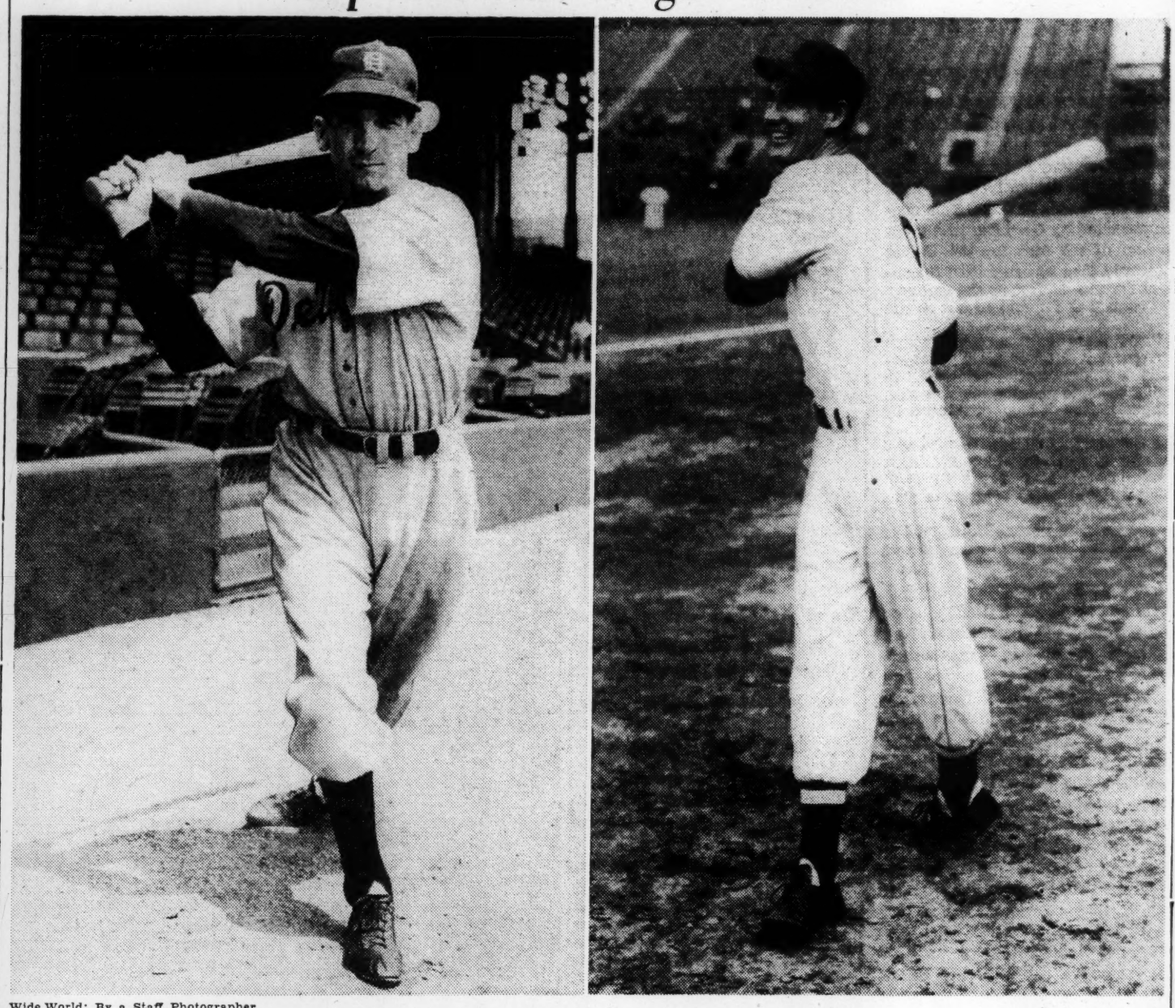
Williams Starring

No Red Sox story these days is complete without mention of Ted Williams. The Kid added his eleventh and twelfth homers, two doubles and three singles during the White Sox series over the week end, boosting his personal stick average back to .425. In a class by himself in the base hit department, he now looms as a threat to the home run crown. He was only one behind the leaders today — Rudy York, Bob Johnson, and Joe Di Maggio, who have three apiece. With 40 runs batted in, Ted also was a factor in that offensive race.

Meanwhile, the Braves are touring the western section of the National League. Deep in the second division, Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn, apparently, are thinking in terms of the future. Last week they parted with Lloyd Waner, who was leading the club in batting, and Babe Dahlgren, who was first in runs batted in. But in exchange the Braves picked up a couple of boys who are potential stars of tomorrow — Johnny Hutchings, former Cincinnati pitcher, and Alvin Montgomery, young Tulsa catcher.

Tomorrow Stengel opens a two-game series at Cincinnati. The Wednesday contest will be played under the lights. Thursday is an open date, but on Friday the local National Leaguers are in Chicago for the first of three engagements with the Cubs.

Top American League Clouters



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Pat Mullin, Detroit (left) and Ted Williams, Red Sox

Ted Williams, popular Red Sox left fielder, has been batting over the .400 level for almost a month and today was setting his league's pace with a neat .425 average. Mullin, sensational young Detroit center fielder, was second to Ted with a neat .366 mark. The Tigers open a four-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow.

Tiller Talk

152 Craft at Savin Hill

The trickiest of racing conditions followed by a wet blanket of fog on the journey to home ports failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the crews and skippers of 152 craft at Savin Hill's annual inter-club gathering off Old Colony Boulevard yesterday.

The large fleet was not a record for Savin Hill nor was it the most number of of boats to sail at this time of the year, but it was close to being a top fleet. The Savin Hill's top figure was set a year ago, with 202 craft participating. However, the regatta last season was held in July.

The advertised conditions at Savin Hill were even exceeded in yesterday's fluky going. The tide was more arduous to buck because of the spotty easterly. Jammed starts were the order of the day at the bottleneck Savin Hill quarters; while the finish line was a jumble of sails, numbers and times for Commodore George F. Winchester's over-worked committee.

In fact, the entire affair was comparative to the usual 200-craft fleet that sends thrills up spectators' spines, and chills regatta committeemen.

Old familiar names headed the list of winners yesterday. The veteran Elmer Pyne took over the tiller-work of Walter Hallett's Tonto to receive a hair-line winning margin in the 30-scalp, Indian fleet. A third straight (and thus undefeated) triumph was chalked up by Willard Smith and his Bang Wagon in the well-populated Hustler Class of 24 boats.

Clinton Ferguson continued to prove his all-round water ability by scoring another win in the Adams Class with Breezin' Thru, brother Crawford following with Trim Three.

The Carleton Brothers showed the way with their veteran-champion Riplet in the Winabouts; Russell and Eleanor Monaghan were on the right beam with Whip in the Radio Class; and Jimmy Wills scored the hull-down triumph of the day with a four-minute margin on rival Snipes.

But the Indian engagement was the feature engagement with as testing an encounter as the veteran and crack skippers in that class will experience in some time.

It was leeward start for the Indians on a first leg run to Southie under southeasterly conditions. The beat to Long Island proved a long haul of bucking tide in a glassy sea.

Chick Graf's 1940 champion Lark had a short lead near the weather mark, but an extra hitch into the sand dunes of Long Island allowed Tonto to slip in for what proved eventually the gun berth, Lark rating second berth.

Dean Lewis, standout Marblehead skipper two years ago, pulled a third, as many of the top wah-hoo-wahs dropped in the standings.

* * *

Smith's triumph in the Hustlers was especially noteworthy as Johnny McAleer was right astern sailing Bob Perry's Bob-Pat . . . McAleer has the reputation of a "class-breaker," his headline achievements being Arawak in 1937, Kickapoo, 1938, in the Indians, Speedy in the Manchesters last year and Edwin Ginn's Pilgrim in the Thirty Square Meter series at Beverly Yacht Club last summer.

* * *

Carl Gabele is doing a brilliant tiller job with the former Flicker, now Bad Risk, in the Manchester 18-footers. . . . And Doug Russell, just out of junior ranks, is handling Leslie Rawding's Nipper with the skill of a veteran.

* * *

The Marblehead opening of the Corinthian Yacht Club Saturday attracted a smaller fleet than expected. . . . Only 39 craft, the same number as crossed the starting line of Eastern's inaugural a week ago, answered the call. . . . Linc Davis led the Thirties . . . with Evanthia second, Moose third . . . Cara Mia again in the combination Q and Eight Meters . . . Barbara Wood with Javelin in the International One-Designs . . . Francis Welch's Evanthia in the M-B's.

* * *

The annual meeting for the election of Pleon Yacht Club officers will be held Saturday, June 21, in the Pleon Room at Marblehead's Eastern Yacht Club.

* * *

This week's racing schedules in brief: Second preliminary series for McMillan Cup intercollegiate finals at Squantum Yacht Club Wednesday morning . . . Corinihian Yacht Club second race, first series Saturday. . . Opening of Hingham Yacht Club racing season Saturday. . . First race in July series for the Sandy Bay Yacht Club Saturday. . . Season's championship race at Swampscott Yacht Club Saturday. . . I Class championship at South Boston Saturday. . . Fourth inter-club race of the season for the Boston Bay fleet at South Boston Yacht Club Sunday.

* * *

The Cohasset Yacht Club opens its season tomorrow with the first race in the championship series. . . The Wednesday series begins July 2. . . Francis Gleason is chairman of this year's race committee. . . Other members include John Q. Adams, F. Gregg Bemis, Roger Coulter, Robert W. James, Frances McElwain, and Mrs. R. W. Pratt. . . . The Higginson Bowl series comes three Sundays in July beginning July 6.

* * *

Southeastern Massachusetts yachtsmen all converge at the New Bedford Yacht Club Saturday for the second big meeting of the year for this section. . . . The occasion is the 100-mile Whaler's Race open to all yachts of two cruising class dimensions. . . Class A is 40-65 feet overall, Class B is 25-40 feet overall.

W. A. D.

Vermont Elects Spasyk

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—John J. Spasyk, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1942 University of Vermont baseball team. A second baseman, Spasyk has played two years with the varsity.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 Games
1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Finney rf	4	2	3	4	5	0	0
Williams lf	3	2	2	2	0	0	1
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
L Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	3	3	3	8	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	3	3	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	2	2	2	2	1
Peacock c	4	0	2	2	4	1	0
Grove p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	8	15	16	27	7	3

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Knick'b'kr 2b	5	1	3	4	6	1	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	3	3	1	0	0
Lodigiani 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Kuhel 1b	5	1	1	1	10	1	0
Appling ss	4	1	1	1	3	7	0
Hoag lf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wright rf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Tresh c	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Lyons p	4	2	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	39	6	11	12	24	15	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	—	8
Chicago	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	—	6

Runs batted in, Knickerbocker, Kreevich, Wright, Tresh, Doerr 3, Peacock 2, Williams, Foxx, Tabor. Two-base hits, Knickerbocker, Finney. Sacrifices, Lodigiani, Cronin, Tabor, Doerr, Ryba. Double plays, Appling, Knickerbocker and Kuhel; Lodigiani, Appling and Kuhel. Left on base, Chicago 9, Boston 2. Base on balls, by Lyons, by Ryba 2. Struck out, by Grove 3, by Ryba. Hits, off Grove, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Ryba, 6 in 5 1-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Ryba. Time, 2h. 8m. Umpires, Passarella, Rommel, Basil and Geisel.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	0	1	2	4	0	0
Finney rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williams lf	3	2	2	6	2	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	1	1	5	0
L. Newsome ss.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	2	3	14	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	2	5	1	4	1
Pytlak c	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
H. Newsome p	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	35	6	11	21	27	15	2

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Knickerb'er 2b	5	0	2	3	2	3	0
Kreevich cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Lodigiani 3b	3	2	1	2	1	2	0
Kuhel 1b	4	0	1	2	11	0	0
Appling ss	4	0	0	0	2	6	1
Hoag lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wright rf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Tresh c	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Ross p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Dickey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	8	14	24	12	1

*Batted for Ross in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	—	6
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	4

Runs batted in, Kuhel 2, Appling, Wright, Foxx 3, Pytlak 2, Williams, Doerr. Two-bast hits, Knickerbocker, Lodigiani, Kuhel. Di Maggio, Williams, Foxx, Pytlak. Home runs, Wright, Williams, Doerr. Double play, L. Newsome, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Chicago 7, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Ross 3, by H. Newsome. Struck out by Ross, by H. Newsome 2. Hit by pitcher, by Newsome (Lodigiani). Time, 1h. 54m. Umpires, Rommel, Basil, Geisel and Passarella. Attendance (actual) 34,500.

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	6	1	2	2	0	0	0
Cooney cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	1	1	7	2	0
Ross lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
P. Waner rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Miller ss	5	1	3	3	2	6	0
West rf, lf	2	1	2	2	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	1	2	4	3	2	0
Berres c	5	0	2	2	8	0	0
Posedel p	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	38	5	14	16	27	10	0

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gustine, 2b	4	1	3	4	1	1	0
Handley, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Vaughan, ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Elliott, rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Van Robays, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fletcher, 1b	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
Lopez, c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Bowman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, c	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wilkie, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Heintzelman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Martin	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Dietz, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strincevich, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Garms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klinger, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	7	27	7	1

*Batted for Lopez in 8th. †Batted for Heintzelman in 6th. ‡Batted for Strincevich in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—	5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1

Runs batted in, Miller, Elliott, Rowell 2, Berres. Two-base hits, Gustine, Martin. Three-base hit, Rowell. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Dahlgren; Vaughan and Fletcher; Gustine and Fletcher. Left on bases, Boston 14, Pittsburgh 4. Bases on balls, by Wilkie 5, by Heintzelman 2, by Posedel, by Klinger. Struck out, by Wilkie, by Posedel 2, by Heintzelman. Hits, off Wilkie, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Heintzelman, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Dietz, 3 in 1-3 inning; off Strincevich, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Klinger, 2 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Heintzelman. Losing pitcher, Wilkie. Umpires, Sears, Jorda and Barr. Time, 2h. 15m.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard-Yale Series

With Princeton having won the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship for the first time in history by defeating Yale last Saturday 5-3, this week's final games between Harvard and Yale come almost as an anticlimax. If it were not for the tradition of this annual rivalry, the games would almost pass unnoticed.

Should Yale take both games, as it is favored to do, it would climb into a tie for third with Dartmouth while Harvard would drop into a tie for sixth with Pennsylvania. By winning two games, the Crimson can climb over Yale in the standing to fourth place. The first game will be played at New Haven tomorrow, and the second back here in Brighton Wednesday.

Last Saturday Harvard lost a 14-inning struggle to Tufts 5-4, before an Alumni clowd of 1,200 at the Medford Oval. The Jumbos scored the winning with no one out in the 14th, when Howie Redgate reached first on an error, went to third on Art Harrison's bunt, and came home on Lou Gessay's squeeze bunt.

* * *

A youngster to watch in the State junior golf championship at Belmont in August is Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill and Dedham High School, who went to the final of the national interscholastic championship at Westbury, N. Y., over the week end. Dave was defeated one up when his opponent and defending champion, George Stuhler of Glen Cove, L. I., sank an 18-foot putt for a birdie three at the 18th.

* * *

The Northeastern twins, Billy and Bobby Carroll of Belmont, spent a busy week end in track. Saturday at the N. E. A. A. A. U. track and field championship at M. I. T.'s Briggs' Field, Bobby won the 880, setting a new record of 1m. 56.7s., while Billy came in first in the mile. Yesterday they went to Norumbega Park for the Lt. Gov. Horace T. Cahill mile, with Bobby winning and Billy finishing second.

* * *

Records by the bushel were set at Tech Saturday. Besides Carroll's new time in the 880, the following new marks were set up: 21.9s. in the 220 by Al Haas of New Hampshire; 49.5s. in the 440 by Bill Dowd of Boston College; 157ft. 8in. in the discus by Al Morro of Boston College; 23ft. 8in. in the broad jump by Frank Zeimetz of the B. A. A.; and 13ft. 7¾in. in the pole vault by A. R. Morcom of New Hampshire. In addition Arnold Glasser of the West End House set a new record of 15m. 27.8s. in the two-mile walk, but this time was disallowed because Glasser was the only competitor. Eddie Dugger of Tufts, who had planned to defend his hurdle titles, did not compete because of illness.

* * *

Paul Guibord and Al Still won the doubles championship in the annual Middlesex Bowl tennis tournament which concluded yesterday at the Newton Squash and Tennis Club. This pair defeated Donald Manchester and Al Everts 6—3, 6—4, 6—4 in the final. Robert Harman of Oakland, Calif., won the singles title, beating Ed Serues 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3 in the final.

* * *

Fall River won the New England division championship of the American Soccer League yesterday when it held Pawtucket to a 2-2 tie. In a previous game Fall River had edged the open champions by a 4-2 score, so that it won by a total of six goals to four.

* * *

George Byers repeated his 1939 victory when he won the 15th annual Samoset 26-mile canoe marathon on the Charles River yesterday. Byers, a 200-pound West Roxbury iceman, defeated his arch-rival, Walter Hasenfus of Needham, by 300 yards. The winner's time was 4h. 34m. 56s.

Wesleyan Gridmen To Report Sept. 3

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Wesley Fesler, Wesleyan football coach, has issued a call to grid candidates to report for practice Sept. 3.

At the same time it was announced that three varsity men would not be available next fall. Bob Raymond of Maplewood, N. J., the center, has been drafted; Capt. Jim Carrier, fleet running halfback who also hails from Maplewood, ran into scholastic difficulties, and Armand Capadaqua of Swampscott, Mass., another backfield man, has left college.

The schedule:

Sept. 27, Brown at Providence, R. I.; Oct. 4, Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine; 11, University of Connecticut; 18, Haverford; 25, Amherst at Amherst, Mass.; Nov. 1, Coast Guard Academy; 8, Williams, 15, Trinity at Hartford.

Yale Poloists In Title Walk-Away

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Yale's poloists walked away with the Intercollegiate title Saturday by walloping Princeton 13 to 1.

All of the Elis tallies were bunched in the first four chukkers. The Tigers scored their only point in the second chukker with a goal on a penalty, hit by Capt. "Buddy" Rose.

Honors for Yale were shared by Capt. George Mead at No. 3, and Dave Wilhelm at No. 2, each with six scores. John Daniels at No. 1 consistently set up the ball for his teammates as they neared the goal. Wilhelm scored six goals in a row, three each in the third and fourth chukkers.

Presentation of the Gerry Cup was made to the Yale team at the close of the game by J. C. Rathbone, Chairman of the Intercollegiate Polo Association. The individual awards were presented by Mrs. George H. Mead of Dayton, mother of the Yale captain.

Yale Elects Wallace

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16 (AP)—The Yale crew elected Robert Walace of Wallingford as next season's captain Saturday night at the annual banquet following the regatta.

The husky, six foot, one inch junior rowed No. 2 in Saturday's race, and last year was stroke of the junior varsity.

William W. Marshall of Plainfield, N. J., was elected manager, and Henry W. Hobson, Jr., of Cincinnati, assistant manager.

Charles Aberg of Oak Park, Ill., was awarded the silver bowl presented annually to the senior oarsman showing the "best co-operative spirit."

Bengals Open At Fenway Tomorrow

Briefs . . . Detroit plays a double-header here tomorrow, and singles Wednesday and Thursday. . . . The Browns begin a four-game series at Fenway on Friday, and it will be Ladies' Day. . . . The Red Sox have taken four straight from the Tigers and five out of nine for the season. . . . Cronin has now edged Jimmy Dykes seven times in ten meetings. . . . Ted Williams had young Tom Kenny taking moving pictures of him hitting during the Sunday twin bill. . . . This could be a dangerous practice. . . . Ted might look at the picture, think he was doing something wrong at the plate and try to change his stance—a foolish procedure when you're hitting .425. . . . Ted would rather hit against the good pitchers than the weak ones—the sign of a great batter.

* * *

Earl Johnson has been ordered to give his arm a rest—not touch a ball. . . . Lou Finney went up seven batting points in the White Sox series. . . . Bobby Doerr is slowly moving toward the .300 circle, as is Jimmy Foxx. . . . Jim Tabor is now up to .320. . . . He saved the opener for Ryba yesterday by making a great play in front of Cronin. . . . Bill Posedel's win at Pittsburgh Sunday was number three, with two setbacks. . . . Babe Dahlgren was hitting .233 when he left the Braves. . . . The Yankees didn't do Bob Quinn any favor by selling him the first baseman.

E. R.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	167	51	71	12	40	.425
Cronin	186	39	65	4	37	.349
Di Maggio	211	47	68	1	16	.322
Tabor	169	22	54	7	38	.320
Doerr	116	17	33	5	34	.284
Fox	69	8	19	0	7	.279
Foxx	180	40	50	8	45	.278
Pytlak	126	11	31	0	16	.246
Peacock	80	9	19	0	13	.238
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Finney	182	30	39	1	14	.214
Newsome	86	7	18	1	8	.209
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	141	17	43	0	8	.305
Moore	170	23	51	4	15	.300
Rowell	201	23	55	3	18	.274
Hassett	51	5	13	0	6	.260
Masi	47	4	12	0	3	.255
Miller	195	23	48	4	22	.246
Sisti	136	14	32	1	11	.235
Berres	99	8	22	0	8	.222
West	152	20	30	6	24	.197
Ross	17	1	3	0	1	.176
P. Waner	70	2	12	0	4	.171
Manno	19	1	3	0	4	.158
Gremp	8	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

Harvard Elects Lyman

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16 (AP)—Arthur T. Lyman, Jr. of Brookline, Mass., a husky, six-footer who also stars at football, was elected captain of next season's Harvard crew Saturday night at the post-regatta banquet.

Lyman, first string backfield man on the varsity football team, rowed No. 5 in the crew which defeated Yale Saturday.

Joseph Reed of New York City was elected manager. The assistant managership went to George N. Hurd, Jr., of Milton, Mass.

Brown Elects Gossler

Brown's baseball team, following its recent game with Amherst, elected second baseman R. Henry Gossler of Pawtucket, R. I. as captain for the 1942 season.

Salem Four-Ball Victory Goes to Fuller Brothers

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Overcoming surprising opposition from the McGrath family combination—father and son—of Winchester, the brotherly duo of Bill and George Fuller of Salem yesterday won the final of the 14th annual Salem Country Club invitation four-ball tournament by a 3-and-2 margin.

The Fuller victory may have spoiled a Father's Day celebration for the McGraths, but it did not detract from the excellence of their play, for before they bowed out at the 16th green the Winchester pair was right in the match.

In spite of starting out on the wrong foot in the final, when they lost the first hole to Bill's four, the McGraths reached the turn all even. Harry, Jr., had squared the match with a birdie deuce on the third. Both scored net birdies on the fifth to go ahead. They lost the sixth when George chipped in for a deuce, went one down when George again won a hole with a 12-foot side-hill putt at the eighth, but then evened the match when Harry, Sr., chipped in for the only four at the ninth.

From that point on, however, the Fullers took command. They won the 10th and 11th in a row from their short-hitting opponents and then took what turned out to be the deciding hole when George got the only three at the short 14th. The match ended two holes later.

That the McGraths lasted as long as they did was surprising to the good-sized gathering which followed the final match. Continually outhit, the Winchester combination more than made up for lack of distance with well-placed putts. Harry, Jr., 20 years old and a Boston College sophomore, last year went to the quarter-finals of the State junior Championship at Wollaston.

The Fullers, who five years ago gave up tennis for golf, became the favorites in this tournament after the first day's firing which found many excellent pairs dropping by the wayside. Among the early upsets were those of the defending champions, Clarence Earley and Tom Hayes, and last year's finalists, Jack Sheehy and Kirby Hayes.

In the semifinals yesterday morning the Fullers defeated Al Richards of United Shoe and John Bushell of Winchester 2 and 1, while the McGraths ousted George Smith of Salem and Bill Breed of Tedesco 3 and 2.

* * *

The New England professionals met in Pawtucket, R. I., today for their annual district championship and sectional qualifying round for the National P. G. A. championship in Denver, Colo., next month. Harry Nettelbladt, who won the event last year in a play-off from Gene Andersen of Oyster Harbors and Eddie Burke of Wianno, was defending his title and seeking one of the eight qualifying places allotted this section. Most prominent contender today was Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, who was playing only for the glory of the affair. Jug qualifies automatically by virtue of having gone to the semifinals of the national tourney last year. McSpaden lost to Sammy Snead 5 and 4.

* * *

Golf locally takes a holiday until the week end, except for the various four-ball league meetings and the W. G. A. tournaments Wednesday at Charles River and Commonwealth. Beginning Friday things pick up again, with the State mixed foursomes championships getting under way at Dedham, and M. G. A. tournaments at Arlmont and Thorny Lea beginning.

* * *

In the Norfolk County Four-Ball League yesterday, Sharon beat Franklin 8½ to 3½ to stay ahead of Blue Hill in points, 66½ to 64, but Blue Hill has two matches left to play to Sharon's one. Final matches come next Sunday, before which Blue Hill will play off its postponed match with Furnace Brook. In the Bay State League George Wright won from Brookline 11 to 1 to climb to 8½ points of the leading Arlmont team. Fittingly enough these two teams meet next Sunday in the final matches, and George Wright can retain the title it won last year by beating Arlmont 11 to 1.

* * *

Fred Wright of Trapelo may be tempted to compete again in the Massachusetts amateur next month—an event he has won seven times—by virtue of his victory last Saturday in Commonwealth's dedication tournament for its new layout. Fred toured the par-72 course in 73 to lead Class A by one stroke. More than 230 golfers swarmed over the course in the day-long tournament, which saw Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and Mayor Goddard of Newton putting in appearances.

* * *

Mel Demarais of Haverhill and Bill Haskell of Longmeadow defeated Ted Bishop of Woodland and Andy Vitale of Holyoke one up in 20 holes to win the invitation tournament at Longmeadow over the week end . . . Tom O'Leary of the home club equalled par of 70 in winning the M. G. A. tournament at Sharon . . . At Brockton, Stan Neptune of Marshfield won low gross with Al Denly of Thorny Lea with a 70 and second low net with Anthony Denly of South Shore with a 65 . . . In addition Neptune was low in Class A with a 73-67 on his own ball.

Harvard Athletic Awards

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University has announced the award of athletic insignia to 182 participants in spring sports.

Nine members of minor sport teams automatically were awarded a Major H in Minor Colors because they won Minor H's for three consecutive years in their respective sports. They are—Capt. Watson B. Dickerman and Donald R. Elbel of the golf team; Capt. Douglas MacD. Anderson, August F. Benedix, Jr., Edward P. Edmunds, George H. Hanford, and William J. Ierardi of the lacrosse team; and Capt. Rosslyn A. Lyell and Homer D. Peabody, Jr., of the tennis team.

The spring varsity award list follows:

Varsity Track

Major H

John Philip Bunker.
Rolla Dacres Campbell, Jr.
Robert Manley Chase.
William Morris Couch, Jr.
Donald Augustine Donahue, captain.
Truman Mitchell Ford.
Robert Bigelow Houghton.
David Otis Ives.
Robert Dean Jay.
Thomas Lacey, 2nd.
Richard Gordon Pfister.
Douglas Duryea Pirnie.
Roger Straus Schafer.
John Ridge Shattuck.
Thomas Taylor White.
William Hurlburt Young, Jr.
Louis Steele Taylor, manager.

Minor H

John Francis Bonner.
Laurence Paul Corbett.
Chester Congdon d'Autremont.
Roger Colgate Graves, Jr.
Robert Brydon Kent.
Donald Robert McCaul.
Thomas John McElligott.
Franklin Bowman McKechnie.
John Donald MacKinnon, Jr.
Thomas Francis O'Laughlin, Jr.
John Amos Ordway, 2d.
Robert Baker Partlow, Jr.
Frederick Warren Phinney.
Harold Travis Smith, Jr.
William Edward Trainor.
Thomas Watkins, Jr.
Michael Zara.
Robert Bolf Burnham, associate manager.

Varsity 150-lb. Crew

Minor H

John Radford Abbot, Jr., Oliver Caldwell Biddle, Caleb Brokaw, Jr., Seth Chandler Crocker, Captain, Andrew Webster Gaudielle, Peter Julius Koeniger, Albert Lamb Lincoln, Jr., John Hare Powel, Richard Winslow Swanson, Robert Chamblet Hooper, Manager.

Second Varsity 150

Minor H

Halliburton Fales, 2nd., Eliot Hubbard, 3d., Captain, Richard Budd McAdoo, Walter Nathan Rothschild, Jr.

Varsity Golf

Minor H

William White Allis, Bancroft Gherardi Davis, Jr., Watson Bradley Dickerman, Captain, Donald Richard Elbel, Peter Macgowan, David Donald Peddie, Edward Morrill Tuckerman, Edward Phelps Allis, 4th., Manager.

Varsity Lacrosse

Minor H

Lucien Victor Alexis, Jr.
Douglas MacDougall Anderson, Captain.
August Frederick Benedix, Jr.
Alfred Thomas Conlin.
Edward Peck Edmunds.
William Wallace Fenn.
George Hyde Hanford.
William Joseph Ierardi.
Donald Irwin Lowry.
Richard Douglas Mansfield.
John Rutherford Moot.
Miles Harvard Overholt, Jr.
William McNear Rand, Jr.
Sumner Earl Simmons, Jr.
Carl Emery Sullivan, Jr.
Donald Bagge Wilson.
William Charles Wright.
Robert Benjamin Seidman, Manager.

Varsity Polo

Minor H

Nathan Clarence Greer.
Thomas Lee Higginson, Captain.
Robert York White.
Windsor Thomas White, 2d.
Alanson Hall Sturgis, Jr., Manager.

Varsity Tennis

Minor H

Donald Potter Daniels, Jr.; Russell Webb Ellis; Aubrey Van Wyck Gould, Jr.; James Benjamin Jenkins; Rosslyn Arthur Lyell (captain); Homer David Peabody, Jr.; Orme Wilson, Jr.; Robert Paine, (manager).

Major H, Minor Colors

Varsity Golf

Watson Bradley Dickerman (captain); Donald Richard Elbel.

Varsity Lacrosse

Douglas MacDougall Anderson (captain); August Frederick Benedix, Jr.; Edward Peck Edmunds; George Hyde Hanford; William Joseph Ierardi.

Varsity Tennis

Rosslyn Arthur Lyell (captain); Homer David Peabody, Jr.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
(Only games scheduled.)

**

Winning Streak of Seven Games Moves Yankees Within Reach of Cleveland Club

Indians' American League Lead Sliced to Two Games

By the Associated Press

The New York Yankees are scourging the American League again with a sizzling seven-game winning streak that has the Cleveland Indians trembling on their pedestal. At various times this year the Yanks have been good, bad and indifferent—mostly the latter—but right now they are hotter than a Harlem swing band.

Yesterday they polished off the Indians for the sixth time in nine meetings this season and reduced the Tribe's margin at the top of the league to two games. They had proved Saturday that Bob Feller was not invincible, and they came right back against young Jim Bagby and won, 3-2, before 43,962 fans.

The Yanks did all their scoring in the first three frames, Joe Di Maggio providing the climax with his 13th home run to extend his hitting streak to 28 consecutive contests. Red Ruffing kept six hits scattered and was not scored upon until Joe Gordon dropped a pop-fly to help the Indians to two unearned runs in the eighth.

Capacity Crowds

The first two encounters of the series attracted 88,123 fans, and the Sunday baseball program as a whole drew a turnout of 186,782, including capacity crowds at Boston in the American League and St. Louis in the National.

The Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers were fighting for first place, and 34,543 spectators saw the pair divide a double-header. Kirby Higbe pitched seven-hit ball and Lew Riggs batted in four runs, three on a ninth-inning homer, as the Dodgers won the opener, 8-1. Then Ernie White retaliated with a two-hit mound job to take the nightcap, 3-0.

A throng of 34,500 at Boston saw the Red Sox sweep two games from the Chicago White Sox, 8-6 and 6-4. Boston made 15 hits in the first tilt and 11 in the nightcap. Lefty Grove and Ted Lyons faced each other in the opener, but Grove was hit by a liner during the fourth inning and had to retire, credit for the victory going to Mike Ryba.

The Philadelphia Athletics battered the St. Louis Browns, 10-4, with a 14-hit offensive and an eight-hit pitching job by Johnny Babich. The A's attack included Bob Johnson's 13th home run of the year in the midst of an eight-run uprising in the eighth inning. Rain prevented the scheduled second game.

Washington and Detroit divided their bargain bill. Sid Hudson was wild but managed to pitch the Senators to a 7-5 triumph in the first contest with the help of some timely hitting by Buddy Lewis and Co. Lewis also tripled in the nightcap, to send the Senators off to a two-run lead, but a homer by Bruce Campbell and a double by Pat Mullin brought the Tigers a 4-2 victory before darkness halted play after six innings.

Reds Win Two

The Cincinnati Reds took a strong hold on third place in the National League by nailing the New York Giants, 5-2 and 6-3. Elmer Riddle scored his fifth win without a defeat by holding the Giants to eight hits in the first encounter. He would have had a shutout except for Mel Ott's 16th home run with one on in the eighth. Bucky Walters hurled seven-hit ball in the nightcap and allowed no runs after the first inning.

The Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia Phillies split their twin bill. Claude Passeau pitched a 6-0 shutout for the Cubs in the first game, and Charles Root added five scoreless innings in the second before the Phillies blew their top with an eight-run rally started by Danny Litwhiler's single and ended with his home run. Result: Phillies, 8-4.

The Boston Braves beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-1, on the five-hit pitching of Sailor Bill Posedel with a 14-hit assault against five Pittsburgh flingers. Rain halted the second game in the third inning.

American League

	W.	L.	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	36	22	.621	
New York	32	22	.593	2
Boston	29	22	.569	3½
Detroit	30	26	.536	5
Chicago	29	26	.527	5½
Philadelphia	26	29	.473	8½
St. Louis	18	34	.346	15
Washington	18	37	.327	16½

Results June 14
Chicago 5, Boston 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Cleveland 1.
Only games played.

Results June 15
Boston 8, Chicago 6.
Boston 6, Chicago 4.
Washington 7, Detroit 5.
Detroit 4, Washington 2 (6 inns.).
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 4.
New York 3, Cleveland 2.

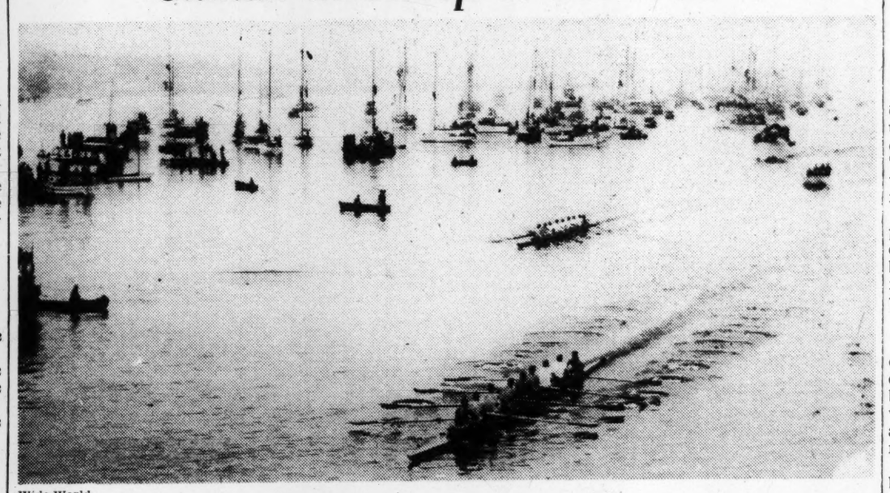
National League

	W.	L.	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	39	18	.684	
Brooklyn	36	19	.655	2
Cincinnati	29	26	.527	9
New York	26	27	.491	11
Chicago	26	28	.481	11½
Pittsburgh	21	26	.447	13
Boston	18	32	.320	17½
Philadelphia	17	36	.321	20

Results June 14
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 12, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.
Only games played.

Results June 15
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 5, New York 3.
Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 0.

Climax in Sweep of the River



Wide World

Sixth Successive Varsity Triumph

New London, Conn.—The Harvard oarsmen winning by three lengths from the Yale crew in the varsity race on the Thames River June 14 for a clean sweep—varsity, junior varsity, freshman and combination—of the annual racing regatta.

Champions to Defend In College Outboard Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—This city, ancient seat of Rutgers University, will play host to the country's leading college and school outboard drivers here June 21 and 22, when the 12th annual championship regatta of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association will be staged on the Raritan River. A strong field, headed by Frank Desmond of Villanova, defending college champion, and Winthrope Wickwire of Phillips Andover Academy, winner of the 1940 interscholastic crown, will vie over the 1⅔-mile river course.

Both champions face serious threats to their titles. John Thacher of Princeton, an unknown entry, will strive to assume the titular toga worn in 1937 by Jimmy Mullen, another Tiger driver, and J. Robert Chalmers of Cornell, present commodore of the E. I. O. A., will be after the honors last won for the Ithacans by Art Wullschleger in 1938. Other contenders in the college division are Paul Birbarie of New Haven State Teachers College and Charles D. Strang, Jr. of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Birbarie, engaging in his first year of college competition, won the invitation midget event four years in a row while representing Branford (Conn.) High School. Jim Lundy of Hotchkiss and Ted Arnstein of Brown School, New York City, are Wickwire's most dangerous rivals. Among the feminine competitors in the school division will be Frances and Betty Defibaugh, the outboarding sisters from Woodside, Del., representing Caesar Rodney High.

The regatta, sponsored by the New Brunswick Daily Home News and Sunday Times and several civic committees, with Edgar Reed acting as local chairman, will be spread over two days. According to Everett B. Morris, executive secretary of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, the program calls for competition in Classes A and C and the Midget Invitation on Saturday, with Class B, the Handicap event and special alumni events on Sunday. An effort is being made to induce former Rutgers drivers to compete in the alumni races, the Scarlet having won the team championship in 1933 and 1934. Lou Eppel, a member of the champion Rutgers team of 1934, is a race committee member and probably will compete in the races for the old grads. Another Rutgers alumnus expected is Sam Crooks, winner of the individual title in 1933 and 1935.

Melvin Crook, a Princeton alumnus, will serve as referee and Emil Jacoby or North Bergen, N. J., again will act as pit manager. The race committee consists of E. B. Morris, Lou Eppel, Rutgers; Russ Gudgeon, Indiana; William Rozett, Jr., N. Y. U.; G. Reynolds Rowe, Colgate, and Elise Tyson, Ward-Belmont.

Brown Varsity To Play Eight Soccer Games

The 1941 Brown varsity soccer team will play eight games according to the schedule announced by the Brown Athletic Council. Seven of the contests will be against New England Intercollegiate League teams with Army the sole rival to be met outside the league.

Freshman football and soccer schedules for 1941 were simultaneously announced. The six-game yearling football calendar is one of the most difficult in recent years, and includes Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross and Yale.

The schedules:

Varsity Soccer

Sept. 27, Clark at Providence; Oct. 3, Wesleyan at Providence; Oct. 11, M. I. T. at Cambridge; Oct. 15, Yale at New Haven; Oct. 25, University of Connecticut at Storrs; Oct. 29, Army at West Point; Nov. 11, Tufts at Medford; Nov. 15, Harvard at Boston.

Freshman Football

Oct. 13, Rhode Island State Fresh. at Providence; Oct. 25, Dartmouth Fresh. at Providence; Nov. 1, Yale Fresh. at Providence; Nov. 8, Worcester Acad. at Worcester; Nov. 15, Harvard Fresh. at Boston; Nov. 22, Holy Cross Fresh, at Providence.

Freshman Soccer

Oct. 10, Hope High at Providence; Oct. 16, Bradford Durfee Textile School at Providence; Oct. 22, New Bedford Textile School at Providence; Oct. 29, Worcester Academy at Worcester; Nov. 5, New Bedford Vocational School at Providence; Nov. 15, Harvard Fresh. at Boston.

Did You Know?

Walter Johnson won 414 games for Washington from 1907 to 1927, but only three times in those 21 years was the club as high as second place in the American League. For 10 seasons the great pitcher had a second division outfit behind him.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Golf

GIRARD, Ohio—Clayton Heafner, 220-pound Linville (N. C.) pro, comes from ninth place with subpar 67 and 70 to win $1,200 first money in Mahoning Valley open with 72-hole score of 276; shades P. G. A. champion Byron Nelson one stroke in his first major victory.

Cincinnati—Patty Berg, Minneapolis pro, turns back Mrs. Burt Weil, three-time Ohio State champion, 7 and 6 to take women's western open golf crown and promptly donated the $100 top prize to British Relief.

Montclair, N. J.—Mike Cestone, Montclair, won the Metropolitan Golf Association championship by trouncing Martin Issler, West Orange, 9 and 8, in 36-hole final match at Montclair Golf Club.

Track and Field

New York—Al Blozis, of Georgetown U. and New York A. C., breaks world record for eight-pound shot and own U. S. mark for 16-lb. shot put with heaves of 74ft. 2¼in. and 56ft. 6⅛in., respectively.

Endicott, N. Y.—Lou Gregory of New York's Millrose A. A. wins National A. A. U. 20-kilometer run in 1h. 19m. 13s.; Millrose A. A. takes team title.

Buenos Aires—Argentine runner Paul Ibarra claims world record of 1:03:33.2 for 20-kilometer run; listed record, 1:04:00.2, is held by another Argentine, Juan Zabala.

Miscellaneous

New London, Conn. — Harvard varsity crew whips Yale three and a quarter lengths in four-mile race to complete fourth straight clean sweep of regatta; varsity triumph is sixth straight for Crimson, which now boasts 17 consecutive victories over Yale shells on Thames.

Detroit — Gold Cup speedboat races canceled for 1941 because owners and mechanics are engaged in defense activities.

St. Louis—Frankie Parker beats national champion Don McNeill, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2, in final of Triple A tennis tourney; McNeill and Parker drop doubles final to Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy, 6—2, 6—2 6—3.

Philadelphia—Helen Jacobs retained Pennsylvania and Eastern States tennis title by defeating Hope Knowles, 6—1, 6—0, at Merion.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—California, Cornell and Princeton checked in with their crews for the final stretch of training on the Hudson for the intercollegiate regatta June 25.

Chicago—University of Washington crew defeated Wisconsin by half-length in exhibition race in Lincoln Park lagoon.

Elis May Seek New Coach; Harvard Is All-Time Great

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 16 — Now that Harvard has swept the river for the fourth straight year and Harvard crews have won their last 17 races from Yale, the Elis are believed to be in the market for a new rowing coach.

Yale crews have been coached by Ed Leader since 1923. His first four varsities were undefeated, his 1924 boat won the Olympic championship, and in seven of his first eight years the Leader eights beat Harvard in their annual four-mile classic on the Thames.

Disgruntled Talk

But among the "Old Blues" at New London Saturday night, after a great Harvard crew had beaten them three and a quarter lengths without ever appearing to be straining, there was little mention of those early years. Instead there was disgruntled talk of the six straight varsity victories Harvard now has to its credit, and some of the Yale officials were heard to say they favored a change—though they didn't want to be quoted.

Whatever action Yale takes is not expected to occur for another month. Leader has no contract with Yale, so that there is no problem in that respect. But it is not so easy to find a new crew coach, for this very decidedly is a species that does not grow on trees.

If it is any satisfaction to the Yales, their varsity was beaten by a super-fine crew, one the experts were quick to hail as among the best Harvard ever has had and certainly the best of the five which Crimson Coach Tom Bolles, like Leader, a Washington graduate, has turned out.

In Sophomore Darcy Curwen, its 19-year-old stroke from Exeter, N. H., the Crimson had a pace-setter who rowed faultlessly in his third race in the varsity boat and his first test at four miles. Curwen was not promoted to the first-string crew until halfway through Harvard's unbeaten sprint season.

Co-ordination

The experts also stressed the perfect co-ordination between Curwen, who pulls his oar on the port side, and his No. 7, David Challinor, Jr., of Noroton, Conn., who leads off on the starboard side. And it can't be much satisfaction for Yale that, besides these two, three other varsity oarsmen and the varsity coxswain will be back next year, together with half the winning Jay-Vee boat and a freshman eight which whipped Yale thoroughly and was stroked by Charles Chace of New York, young brother of "Spike" Chace, who paced the fine 1938 crew.

Harvard has had a heavy run of material since Bolles took over in 1937, and the tide appears still to be running strong.

Bobby Jones Will Play In Benefit Golf

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—The desire to do his bit for the armed forces is going to bring back Robert Tyre Jones for another competitive golf fling.

The Professional Golf Association of America has announced that Bobby, famed for his 1930 sweep of the American and British open and amateur golf titles, would captain and play with a picked squad in a challenge match Aug. 22-23 against the association's Ryder Cup team.

Proceeds of the event, for which a site remains to be selected, will go to the United States Service Organizations, which raise funds for the recreation of soldiers and sailors.

Eager to Help

"Leading tournament golfers of this country are eager to do their part in our present preparedness effort," said the P. G. A. announcement, "and nothing seems more important than the effort of the United Service Organizations to give active expression to our military personnel of the determination of the civilian population to stand behind them."

Tom Walsh, President of the P. G. A., said the match resulted from recent conversations with Jones, who will select his own team. Conditions of play, he added, would be the same as in international competition—36-hole foursomes on the first day and 36-hole single matches on the second.

The Ryder Cup squad, which continues to exist formally but is inactive because the war prevents its customary duel with the British pros, includes 10 players: Henry Picard, Byron Nelson, Paul Runyan, Sam Snead, Horton Smith, Dick Metz, Jimmy Hines, Ralph Guldahl, Harold McSpaden and Vic Ghezzi.

Jones' Selections

The team Jones will select is a matter of speculation. Almost a certainty, however, is Craig Wood, who won Jones' own Masters' tournament and followed up with national open honors. The annual Masters' event is the only competitive golf Jones indulges in since he chose to retire.

Other candidates for the challenging team include such favorites as Jimmy Demaret, Lawson Little, Ben Hogan, and Gene Sarazen.

However, it makes little difference to Walter Hagen, honorary captain of the Ryder Cup team. In accepting Jones' challenge, Hagen said the Ryder Cup team was willing at all times to aid in the national preparedness program and then confidently predicted that "Bobby's team will go down in defeat as did the team captained and picked by Sarazen a year ago." He referred to the 1940 Red Cross benefit match.

Cubs Buy Dahlgren

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren, veteran first baseman, celebrated his birthday yesterday by swapping uniforms. The light-hitting but fancy-fielding Dahlgren, who was 29 years old yesterday, was purchased by the Chicago Cubs from the Boston Braves for an undisclosed sum.

College Polo

Result June 14
Yale 13, Princeton 1.

Another 50-Year Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—Still another 50-year jubilee was celebrated over the past week end, when the Metropoliton Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held its annual outdoor track and field meet at Randall's Island Stadium. They must have been busy organizing sports organizations in 1891.

Big Alfred Blozis, of Georgetown, who chose that educational center instead of Notre Dame, when he found that the latter would bar him from representing New York Athletic Club in the summer, of which he was already a member, broke two metropolitan records, by hurling the 16-pound shot 54ft. 4¾in., and went right on to win the discus throw with a throw of 164ft. 3⅝in., while David Polansky, of the College of the City of New York, set a new record for the association by running the half mile in 1m. 53.8s., though the arrangement of the municipal stadium helped in this, requiring only three turns instead of the usual four.

But the outstanding performance came in the quarter mile, with only one turn, when Alfred Dieboldt, Jr., another summer member of the New York Athletic Club team, hailing from Colgate University, beat out his winged foot clubmate, John Campbell, of Fordham University, and James B. Herbert, Grand Street boys, with all three lowering the former record of John Quigley, of 48.1, with Dieboldt at 46.9, Campbell at 47.1, and Herbert at 47.2.

Clay Court Field Ready to Start

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Given a bit of co-operation from the weatherman, the National clay courts tennis tournament will get underway today on the River Forest Club courts with a galaxy of top-flight stars ready for action.

An almost steady drizzle drenched the courts Saturday and Sunday, forcing postponement of all matches both days.

Featuring today's inaugural program will be the matches involving second-seeded Bobby Riggs, former national champion, and J. E. Russell of Evanston, Ill.; and Jimmy Evert, Chicago's national junior indoor champion, and Bryan Grant, Atlanta.

Top-seeded Pauline Betz of Los Angeles plays Marion Woolhiser of Winnetka, Ill., in the women's feature.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lew Riggs, Dodgers, and Ernie White, Cardinals—Riggs batted in four runs in first game, White pitched two-hit ball in nightcap.

Bill Posedel, Braves—Whipped Pirates with five-hit pitching.

Red Ruffing, Yankees—Held Indians to six hits and scoreless except in eighth inning.

Bob Johnson, Athletics—Two-run homer climaxed eight-run uprising in eighth inning against Browns.

Claude Passeau, Cubs, and Danny Litwhiler, Phillies—Passeau pitched shutout in first game; Litwhiler opened eight-run rally in nightcap with single and ended it with home run.

Ted Williams and Jim Foxx, Red Sox—Led batting attack that beat White Sox in double-header, Williams getting two hits in each game and Foxx checking off three and two.

Buddy Lewis, Senators, and Bruce Campbell, Tigers—Lewis drove in two runs in each game with double and triple; Campbell hit two-run homer to help nail nightcap.

Elmer Riddle and Bucky Walters, Reds—Riddle pitched eight-hitter to win first game from Giants; Walters captured second session with seven-hit hurling.

Pepper Martin Released

QUEBEC (CP)—J. Emile Dion, business manager of Quebec Athletics of the Canadian-American Baseball League, said here that Admiral (Pepper) Martin, manager of the team, had been released. Mr. Dion said that Roland Gladu, a third baseman, had taken over the managership temporarily.

Cruickshank Aces

GIRARD, Ohio (AP) — Bobby Cruickshank, veteran golfer from Richmond, Va., shot a hole in one June 14 on the 200 yard No. 9 par three hole while playing his second round in the $5,000 Mahoning Valley open. He used a No. 1 iron, giving him 33 for the nine.

Bob Feller—Philanthropist

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Bob Feller has become a philanthropist he admitted here and will spend $1,000 a year on four college scholarships for worthy boys.

The plan already is in operation but the modest young star of the Cleveland Indians kept his benevolence under cover until recently when reporters cornered him to inquire about reports that had come from Iowa.

"Yes, I've got one boy at Morningside College in Sioux City now," the wonder pitcher said, "And I am going to start another each year until I have four there."

Feller, a farm boy from Van Meter, Iowa, who never went to college himself but earns in excess of $30,000 annually, explained that he worked out the plan last winter with President Earl Roadman of Morningside.

"I went there once last fall to appear between halves at a football game and Mr. Roadman gave me a check. I met him several other times during the winter and we got our heads together on the idea and worked out a plan where I would provide $250 a year for the support of each of four boys for four years at college.

"Each boy will be picked on scholarship, athletic ability, character and financial need. We have a committee of the president, the state superintendent of schools and myself. We started out with a boy named Jim Steck. He is a football and basketball player and I think he is a golfer too."

Asked how long he expected to continue the scholarships, Feller replied, "As long as my money holds out."

Tigers Clinch Baseball Crown

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16 (AP)—Princeton clinched its first championship in the 12-year history of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Saturday, coming from behind to down Yale 5-3 before a colorfully garbed Alumni Day crowd of more than 4,500.

The triumph, ninth in 12 league starts for Princeton, gave the Tigers first place by a full game over Cornell which lost to Dartmouth, 3-2, at Hanover. Cornell and Princeton had been tied before Saturday's contests, final ones for both title contenders.

Catcher Bill MacCoy, Overbrook, Pa., junior and one of the league's leading hitters at .395 before Saturday's game, was elected Princeton's captain for the coming year William F. Reighley of Montclair was chosen manager.

Pro Golfers May Halt Play During a Storm

GIRARD, Ohio (AP)—Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, announces that the association had adopted a rule authorizing golfers to stop play during thunder storms.

"The decision will be left entirely up to the players themselves," Corcoran said. "When thunder or lightning starts they will be within the regulations to stop play and seek shelter."

Previously linksmen in P. G. A.-sponsored tournaments were bound to continue play regardless of the weather, unless officials at the scene deemed conditions too bad.

Corcoran halted play for a half-hour recently in the $5,000 Mahoning Valley open.

Brooke Not Defending

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va. (AP)—A call to active duty in the Navy will prevent Dixon Brooke, the University of Virgina's national collegiate golf champion, from defending his title in this year's forty-fourth annual tournament at Columbus, Ohio, starting June 23.

Brooke, a native of Birmingham, Ala., took a reserve ensign's course at the university during the past school year and recently was ordered to report to New Orleans.

He won last year's tournament at Manchester, Vt., coming from behind to defeat Harry Haverstick, of Haverford, on the 36th hole.

Eastern Coaches Prefer Rectangular Backboard

BALTIMORE (AP)—Eastern college basketball coaches apparently prefer the rectangular backboard instead of the fan-shaped board which was made standard this spring by the rules committee, Valentine (Dutch) Lentz, Army basketball coach, said here.

Lentz, president of the Eastern College Basketball Coaches' Association, said a questionnaire sent to 650 eastern coaches brought 358 replies, and that 220 favored the old rectangular board.

There was little comment on the ball, coaches being about equally divided on the question of using either the molded or stitched ball, but believing one or the other should be standardized.

National League Schedule Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—The National League has announced dates for playing off tie and postponed games and other schedule changes. All games are double-headers unless otherwise designated.

At Boston—June 29, Brooklyn (one game moved up from Sept. 23); July 2, New York; 13, Cincinnati; 16, Pittsburgh; Aug. 13, New York; 20, St. Louis and 24, Pittsburgh.

At Brooklyn—July 15, Chicago; 20, Pittsburgh.

At New York—Aug. 21, Pittsburgh (night game); 23, Pittsburgh; Sept. 4, Boston (one game).

At Philadelphia—July 19, Cincinnati; Aug. 19, Cincinnati; Sept. 21, Brooklyn.

At Pittsburgh—June 15, Boston 22, Philadelphia (one game moved up from Sept. 15); July 6, Chicago; 25, Brooklyn; 27, Brooklyn; Aug. 17, St. Louis.

At Chicago—June 15, Philadelphia; 22, Boston; 29, Pittsburgh.

At St. Louis—Sept. 14, New York; 21, Chicago.

None at Cincinnati.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .425; Mullin, Detroit, .366.

Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 53; Williams, Boston, 51.

Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 49; Keller, New York, 48.

Hits—Cramer, Washington, 79; Di Maggio, New York, 74.

Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 20; Boudreau, Cleveland, 19.

Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, and Travis, Washington, 8.

Home Runs—York, Detroit; Di Maggio, New York, and Johnson, Philadelphia, each 13.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 7; L. Newsome and Di Maggio, Boston, and Krevich, Chicago, each 6.

Pitching—Mike Ryba, Boston, and Al Benton, Detroit, 5-1.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .368; Slaughter, St. Louis, .344.

Runs—Hack, Chicago, 47; Moore, St. Louis, 45.

Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 52; Ott, New York, 43.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 78; Brown, St. Louis, 74.

Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 19; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 17.

Triples—Moore, Boston, and Slaughter, St. Louis, 6.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 16; Camilli, Brooklyn, 14.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; four players tied with 5.

Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, and Riddle, Cincinnati, 5-0.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 15

International League
Newark 9-3, Jersey City 3-0.
Syracuse 10-4, Montreal 4-3.
Rochester 2-3, Buffalo 1-0.
Toronto at Baltimore (2) rain.

American Association
Kansas City 1-1, Columbus 0-4.
Milwaukee 4-6, Toledo 1-3.
Minneapolis 3-9, Indianapolis 2-6.
Louisville 9-1, St. Paul 2-6.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 12-9, San Diego 2-6.
San Francisco 8-5, Seattle 5-6.
Los Angeles 5-2, Portland 4-0.
Sacramento 5-2, Hollywood 4-1.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 1-4, Shreveport 0-5.
San Antonio 7, Dallas 3.
Fort Worth at Houston, rain.
Tulsa at Beaumont, rain.

Southern Association
Memphis 4-4, Little Rock 2-5.
Nashville 11-6, Atlanta 0-1.
Birmingham 13-7, New Orleans 4-6.
Chattanooga 9-6, Knoxville 8-0.

Eastern League
Springfield 5-0, Wilkesbarre 1-4.
Elmira 7-2, Albany 6-3.
Scranton 6, Hartford 2.
Williamsport at Binghamton (2) rain.

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Interstate League standings, including games of Sunday, June 15:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilmington	36	14	.682
Hagerstown	24	17	.585
Harrisburg	22	16	.579
Reading	21	17	.553
Trenton	23	20	.535
Bridgeport	17	22	.436
Allentown	17	28	.378
Lancaster	8	28	.222

Texas League

DALLAS, June 16 (AP)—Official Texas League standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	42	15	.737
Shreveport	29	27	.518
Tulsa	29	29	.500
Beaumont	29	29	.500
Oklahoma City	28	32	.467
Dallas	26	32	.448
San Antonio	28	36	.438
Fort Worth	25	36	.410

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, June 15:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	30	23	.566
Williamsport	27	21	.563
Binghamton	26	23	.531
Elmira	26	23	.531
Hartford	22	22	.500
Springfield	23	27	.460
Scranton	22	28	.440
Albany	19	28	.404

International League

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	36	22	.621
Rochester	33	23	.589
Montreal	32	24	.571
Buffalo	30	27	.526
Syracuse	26	28	.481
Jersey City	27	31	.466
Baltimore	23	30	.434
Toronto	16	38	.296

American Association

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	31	22	.585
Minneapolis	33	24	.579
Kansas City	30	22	.577
Louisville	33	25	.569
Toledo	30	29	.508
St. Paul	26	32	.448
Indianapolis	24	31	.436
Milwaukee	16	38	.296

College Baseball

Results June 14
Tufts 5, Harvard 4.
Dartmouth 3, Cornell 2.
New Hampshire 10, Boston College 4.
Princeton 5, Yale 3.
Vermont 4, Virginia 3.
Williams 6, Wesleyan 3.
Amherst 3, Brown 1.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, June 16 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	45	21	.682
Nashville	37	25	.597
Chattanooga	31	32	.492
New Orleans	31	33	.484
Knoxville	31	34	.477
Birmingham	30	36	.455
Memphis	27	33	.450
Little Rock	21	39	.350

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	50	19	.725
San Diego	37	34	.521
Seattle	34	34	.500
San Francisco	35	36	.493
Los Angeles	33	38	.465
Hollywood	30	37	.448
Portland	29	39	.426
Oakland	29	40	.420

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	193,620
1941 volume to date	58,432,162
1940 volume to date	102,267,495

Market Trend Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP) — There were a number of up-and-coming stocks in today's market but just as many failed to make any worthwhile progress.

Hesitancy was evident from the start although slowness of dealings made price changes more or less meaningless. Near the final hour trends were indefinite. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

Wall Street was unable to work up any appreciable temperature over the war news, which was a bit more hopeful than otherwise, or the contest between the United States and the Axis powers in "freezing" each others assets. Heavy Government spending and the business outlook were thought to have contributed the main market props.

Senior stocks of Certain-Teed and American Car & Foundry were given a substantial lift. Support was accorded U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodyear, Yellow Truck, United Aircraft, Southern Pacific, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Eastman Kodak and Philip Morris.

American Telephone was a laggard, along with Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical and Johns-Manville.

Higher in the curb were Todd Shipyards, Aluminum of America, Pennroad and General Fireproofing.

Some Bonds Decline

Some Italian and German bonds fell off major fractions and more today as the result of the Washington order "freezing" Axis funds.

At the same time, Japanese loans advanced. Trading was moderate near the close.

Japan 5½s were up more than a point on fair turnover in late morning, the 6½s advanced a bit, and Consolidated Electric Power of Japan added 2 on a single transaction. German 5½s of '65 lost a sizable fraction, but the 7s of '49 were unchanged as were Italy 7s.

Most corporates were about steady. U. S. Governments held about even as did investment ratings among corporation loans.

A few normally inactive business liens, such as Childs Co. 5s, Boston & Maine 5s, Burlington refundings and Albany & Susquehanna 3½s advanced 1 to 2 or so.

Fractions either way from Saturday's finals were such issues as City of New York 3s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Consolidated Oil Convertibles, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Studebaker 6s, and Baltimore & Ohio convertibles.

Securities Firm In London Market

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—The stock market displayed a generally firm front today on a favorable interpretation of war developments over the week-end.

Gilt-edged securities were firm. The industrial list was supported, with main interest centered in heavy industry shares. Domestic rails were firmer.

Diamond issues were in good demand.

Nylon Price Sharply Reduced by DuPont

WILMINGTON, Del., June 16 (AP) —E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. today announced a reduction in the selling prices of nylon of from 10 to 30 cents per pond on various deniers.

The price drop is the second during the one and one-half years nylon has been on the market. It is believed the present demand for nylon yarns exceeds the company's ability to produce.

Steel Rate Slightly Higher This Week

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The nation's steel mills expect to operate at 99.0 per cent of capacity this week, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported today.

This production rate is .4 per cent higher than that of last week.

A month ago, mills worked at 99.9 per cent of capacity and a year ago at 87.7 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 16

Sterling:	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03⅝	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2375	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4175	.4175	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5331	.5331	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2456	.2450	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8887	.8812	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	Jun13
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Jun10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	4	6	6	6	— 1/8
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— 1/4
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun12
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jun12
23⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	8	23½	22¾	23⅛	— 1/8
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun11
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	153⅜	153½	153⅜	— ⅜
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Jun14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun14
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
80⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80⅛	80	80⅛	Jun13
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	4	29	28¾	28¾	
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun12
58⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	58½	58	58½	+ ½
18	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18	18	18	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun13
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	7	7	7	+ ½
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jun13
38	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	36	36	36	Jun13
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	21	1⅝	1½	1½	— 1/8
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	83	82¾	83	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y26
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	32	30½	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅝
72¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	72	71½	71¾	+1¼
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Jun10
83¼	61½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	M'y16
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	Jun13
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	15	15	15	Jun14
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun11
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun12
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	12	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ½
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	11	21⅜	20¼	20¾	+ ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	35¼	35	35¼	Jun13
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun12
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	Jun14
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun13
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	1	21	21	21	
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— 1/8
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun13
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	26	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	6	18	17½	17½	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	11	34	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	12	29	28¾	29	+1
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	9	143⅜	141¼	142⅜	+ ¼
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅞	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	7	41	40¼	41	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146½	146½	146½	+ ¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	Jun14
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	5	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (1½g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun14
19	13	Am Sug R (1½g)	4	17	17	17	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89	87¼	89	Jun10
14½	11⅞	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun11
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	6	156¼	156	156⅛	+ ¾
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	6	67¼	66¾	67¼	+1¾
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	67½	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	Jun13
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
99⅛	85	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun13
60¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	3	60⅛	59⅝	59¾	+ ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	53	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
14¼	11⅝	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	Jun11
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun14
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	Jun13
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—1
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
60¼	47½	Armour Ill p pf	12	61	60	60	
62	60	Arm Ill pf	1	62	62	62	Jun13
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	2	26⅛	26	26	
87⅜	67⅜	Arnold C (½g)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	Jun12
6⅜	4¼	Artloom (3⅛g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun14
8	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Jun 9
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	15	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	3	69	68	69	+1
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	6	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
23⅞	13½	Atl G&W Indes	21	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
37	16½	Atl G&W In pf	19	37¼	36	36⅞	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	6	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+1¼
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jun14
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	— ⅜
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun14
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	6	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ½
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 9
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	3	22½	22½	22½	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27	27	27	— ½
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun11
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	12	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	1	16⅜	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅛	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	6	73¼	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122⅛	122⅛	Jun13
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	5	15	14⅜	15	Jun10
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	28¾	28	28¾	Jun10
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	*8	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	11	4	4	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	12	20¼	20	20	— ¼
41	30⅝	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	—1½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun13
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	6	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jun14
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Jun12
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	5	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	Jun13
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun13
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	½	½	½	+ 1/8
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun14
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	14	4	3⅞	4	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27	27	27	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
62½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	60½	60½	60½	
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	*2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Jun13
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	Jun12
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	3	2	2	2	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
20⅝	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	— ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	Jun14
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	3	36½	36½	36½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun11
3	2¼	Ches Corp	62	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun14
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jun13
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	3	3	3	Jun13
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	
8½	3½	Chi Great W pf	1	6½	6½	6½	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6	6	6	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	2	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41	41	41	Jun14
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	+ ½
¼	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun12
13⅛	10⅜	Chickasha (¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun14
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	21	57¼	57	57¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	*1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jun12
33¾	24½	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼
38½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	*19	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	33¾	33½	33¾	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	89¼	89	89	Jun14
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¼g	5	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	Jun13
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	Jun14
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	— ¼
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jun14
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	76	76	76	Jun14
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	23½	23⅛	23¼	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ½
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jun13
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	77	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅜
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	13	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	33	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	41	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	29	19	18⅞	18⅞	
07⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	96¾	99¼	99¼	— ½
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3½	2¼	Cons Laund	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun12
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	13	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	26⅛	25½	25½	—1
106⅝	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	+1½
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	6	13⅛	12¾	13	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	—1
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	2	34⅛	34	34	
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	8	8	8	Jun10
40¼	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	40	39½	39½	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
227⅜	173⅜	Cont O Del (1½g)	11	227⅜	223¼	223¼	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun13
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	10	47¾	47½	47½	+ ¼
47⅜	35¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4	4	4	Jun13
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜

Commerce and Finance

Civilian Steel Makers Begin to Feel Pinch of Priorities

Business and Industry

Chile Hastens Preparations For Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Practical reaction here to President Roosevelt's "fireside chat" was largely economic. Political feelings were considered to have been defined when President Aguirre, in opening Congress, declared that the "maintenance of peace and neutrality" was his "constant aim."

Cabinet consideration of a special economic program suggests official recognition that the war may soon reach the Western Hemisphere. Since the Roosevelt speech the Government has emphasized the need of national unity and asked co-operation from all parties. This, too, was the principal point made in newspaper comment.

Emergency Powers Talked

It is hinted that emergency powers may be necessary to enforce the special economic program. Congress has been warned that it will have to act urgently. Projects now before the legislature will be revised and listed according to their importance. Other bills are being drafted.

Stocks are being taken of essential products imported from non-American spheres. Pools and rationing will be started when shortages occur or loom. There is self-sufficiency in cereals and general farm and garden-grown food, so that Chileans will never go hungry. But there are many imports which industries and citizens are loath to go without.

Imports of coal have dropped because of a lack of that fuel in the United States and also owing to a scarcity of ships. President Aguirre has ruled stern measures to boost home production. He made the principal mining area, Coronel, a dry zone.

Supplies of coffee are assured so long as there are ships to bring it from Brazil, but a supply board is controlling tea to insure a fair deal for the poorer classes who cannot lay in stocks. National sack manufacturing is reduced owing to curtailed jute shipments from India.

Cement is another article under control. Ordinarily home production is sufficient, but, in addition to work on large popular housing programs, there is restoration of the earthquake-ravaged south to be considered. Imports are necessary to avoid stoppage and unemployment. Public is now taking preference over private construction.

Domestic and foreign transport is bound up with the preparations for a more intensified wartime economy. At home there is a lack of coal while overseas exchange becomes more difficult with the withdrawal of ships. North American participation in the war, even the more active defense preparations, will take more ships from the route via the Panama Canal to the West Coast of South America.

Against this is to be set a reported agreement in principle between Chile and Britain for the employment of the five Danish ships seized by this country in the carriage of nitrate to the United States. The clipper Priwall, sheltering in Valparaiso and donated to Chile by Germany, may be used on the same route.

Incidentally, the seizure of the Danish ships did not go unchallenged from Copenhagen. Denmark, presumably ordered by Germany, protested strongly. And now Chile has to return the protest because of difficulties in obtaining delivery of the transport Angamos whose construction was ordered in Danish yards.

Canadians Buying Victory War Bonds

OTTAWA (Canadian Press) — The Victory War Loan committee made known that 42,757 subscribers to Canada's $600,000,000 1941 victory War Loan purchased bonds on Friday to the amount of $37,217,650.

Friday's subscriptions raised the total subscribed to $444,905,050.

Insurance Executive

Trinity Court Studio

Eric G. Johnson

Elected a Vice-President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. He succeeds Alexander E. Patterson, resigned. Mr. Johnson has been general agent for the company in Pittsburgh.

Brazil Sets Up Own Export-Import Bank to Aid Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—Forging one more link in the economic chain intended to bind together the Americas, Brazil has created its own Export Import Bank, called Carteira de Exportação e Importação no Banco do Brasil. Its announced purpose is to stimulate and protect the exportation of domestic products and to provide favorable conditions for the importation of foreign goods.

While the decree-law itself speaks only of aid to the country's foreign trade, some observers see in the act a plan to tighten the economic blockade against the totalitarian nations. Under the new set-up the Government will be able to control shipments abroad and can either divert or withhold Brazilian products destined for foreign countries.

It has been pointed out that in the case of certain minerals, for example, manganese, mica, chrome, nickel, quartz and industrial diamonds, the Carteira has the authority to buy up the available supply which, under some mutual arrangement, might be disposed of solely to the United States and thus prevent other nations from securing these very much needed materials.

Ickes Asks Oil Leaders to Meet

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Secretary Harold Ickes asked the petroleum industry to send representatives of all phases of its operations to a meeting here next Thursday to discuss plans for more effective "utilization of our petroleum resources in the national emergency."

This was Mr. Ickes' first major move since President Roosevelt appointed him Defense Petroleum Administrator to head off, if possible, a threatened oil shortage in the East.

"The invitation to this meeting is general in scope," Mr. Ickes said in a statement. "It is my hope that all branches of the industry will respond to the invitation in order that there may be a full discussion of the problems confronting both my office and the industry."

Mr. Ickes said it was physically impossible to extend written or telegram invitations to all who should attend, and therefore he had issued the general call through the press.

Reliance Electric Dividend

CLEVELAND (AP) — Reliance Electric & Engineering Co. announced a common stock dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable June 26 to holders of record June 16. The company paid a 25-cent dividend in the first quarter this year and a total of $1.37½ per share in 1940.

Steel Output Continues At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations continued at 99 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, unchanged from the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Consumers of steel for civilian purposes," continues the service, "alarmed by the increase in defense needs, additional priorities and rumored rationing for civilians, are exerting more pressure on steelmakers to book additional orders. Disappointed by usual source of supply, many consumers have turned to other producers, promising with much emphasis, that they will remain customers when steel is plentiful again. New companies, many of them with elaborate plants, now find it virtually impossible to buy steel because of their newness and lack of standing as a regular customer.

Seek Defense Work

"Apparently this is the beginning of a new phase of the situation in which the distress of civilian metal-using manufacturers will become more vocal. More such companies are trying to take on defense work, as witnessed by the several army and navy ordnance offices and Federal Reserve banks which act to put prime contractors in touch with various subcontractors. Some civilian manufacturers may have to curtail operations sharply or even shut down for a while, though employees should be able to find work in defense plants.

"Sharper distinctions will have to be drawn between defense and non-defense projects. Thus the government itself is inquiring for large quantities of galvanized sheets, one of the scarcest items, for fabricating into storage bins for grain. Though food is part of defense, does this particular project bear directly on defense?

Shortage of Zinc

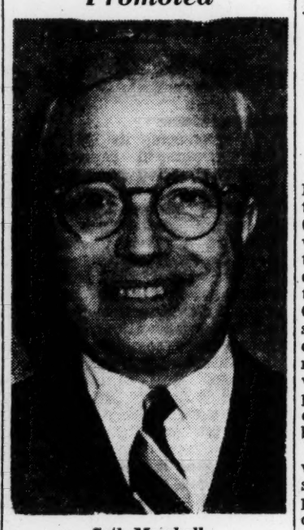
"Zinc has been placed under full priority, as of July 1, previously having been in partial control, with certain percentages of production placed in a pool for defense work, the latest assigned figure having been 22 per cent. As things were going a shortage of as much as 275,000 tons of zinc had loomed for 1941.

"Production of galvanized sheets has fallen another point to 57 per cent of capacity, lowest since July, 1940.

"Some steelmakers report a new surge of buying, largely for defense, a leading independent finding orders the first half of June 20 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of May.

"Thirteen companies making sheets and strip have been asked to curtail production for non-defense consumers. The makers have been asked by OPM to file compliance reports by June 18."

Promoted



Seth Marshall

Elected President of the Marshall-Wells Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, succeeding T. L. Waldon, retired. Mr. Marshall is President of the parent firm, the Marshall-Wells Co. in Duluth, Minn., and Mr. Waldon Vice-President.

Stocks of Copper Lowest Recorded; Output Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Copper statistics for May reflected a greatly accelerated movement into defense consuming channels. Domestic stocks at the end of the month totaled 95,568 tons, the lowest on record.

Primary and scrap output of 90,292 tons in May was the highest since August, 1937, when 90,947 tons were produced.

To clarify the copper priority order, the OPM issued an amendment which specified the 20 per cent of April refined production for June urgent defense needs was to be derived solely from U. S. duty free metal and stipulated 20 per cent was not be deducted from carload lot orders. Previously pool requirements were to be obtained from all metal refined in the U. S., whether domestic or foreign origin.

Principal primary producers still allocated the red metal at 12 cents a pound, Connecticut Valley, while custom smelter interests quoted 12½ cents. Export copper sold at 11 cents a pound, fas, New York, for both custom smelters and large foreign producers.

Meanwhile priorities for zinc were established, effective July 1 and patterned after the copper order. Monthly percentages will be allocated to the emergency pool.

Zinc still was rationed at 7.25 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

Lead is the only major nonferrous metal relatively free of government restrictions and the price has been set at the suggested level of 5.85 cents a pound, New York.

Demand for lead continued in excess of supply.

Consumer Price of Gasoline, Including Taxes, in May Highest Since August '38

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey by the American Petroleum Institute disclosed that dealer gasoline prices averaged higher in 50 cities in May than in any period since November, 1939. The consumer price, including taxes, in the same cities averaged the highest since August, 1938.

The average price the consumer paid in the 50 cities, before taxes, was 13.69 cents a gallon on June 1, an increase of .59 of a cent over May 1 and 1.03 cents over June 1, 1940.

Adding Federal, State and municipal taxes, the 50-city average consumer prices stood at 19.64 cents a gallon. This compared with 19.03 cents a month earlier and 18.08 cents a year ago.

Mills Running Short Of Available Brass

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Executives of Connecticut brass factories working on defense orders reported that the amount of available metal was lagging behind expanding production needs, and in some instances, brief shutdowns had been necessary.

Assistant Secretary Rodney Chase of the Chase Brass and Copper Company of Waterbury, Home of some of the largest brass mills in the United States, said:

"The fact of the matter is that there simply isn't enough copper to go around. We don't feel it much more acutely one day than the next. It's just a general condition."

Another Waterbury brass executive, President Ralph L. French of the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company said work at his plant had been held up to a "limited extent." He said, however, his company had been able thus far to "squeeze through" on its production schedule.

In Bridgeport, also a brass center, one official reported that the amount of brass was adequate for the industry's normal needs, "but it can be said the expansion and demands upon the industry are for the time being far in excess of foundry production."

Continental Baking Co. Plans Recapitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Continental Baking Co. will vote at a special meeting at Wilmington, Del., July 15 on proposals to revamp the capital structure by retirement of part of preferred stock and exchange the present "A" and "B" shares for new common.

Under the plan the company would borrow the funds to retire the preferred through tenders to be invited at not more than $105 a share and dividend arrears. Each share of "A" stock would be exchanged for three shares of new common and each "B" share would be exchanged for one-tenth of a share of new common.

Cost of Living Rises in Canada

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—An increase of from 108.6 to 109.4 from April 1 to May 1 in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index was reported. The index is on the base 1935-39 equals 100.

Rentals advanced from 107.7 to 109.7, clothing from 114.3 to 114.5 and home furnishings and services from 111.7 to 111.8. Several upward revisions in domestic fuel and gas and slightly higher prices for coke in one or two centers resulted in a rise in the fuel index from 108.9 to 109.2.

The miscellaneous index rose from 102.9 to 105.1 due to the recent tax of three cents a gallon imposed on gasoline, the new 10 per cent tax on rail fares and 20 per cent tax on theater admission charges, the bureau said. (These were imposed in Finance Minister Ilsley's budget brought down April 29.)

Food prices declined from 110.1 to 109.7, with decreases for dairy products and eggs exerting more influence than moderate advances in other lines.

Ford to Expand Output Of Big Aircraft Engines

DETROIT (AP)—Officials of the Ford Motor Company disclosed that the Company has been asked to expand its new aircraft engine plant to prepare for production of 40 rather than 15 engines daily.

The Ford Company now holds an order for 4,200 Pratt & Whitney radial, air-cooled engines developing 2,000 horsepower each. Production is scheduled to start some time this month, achieving a rate of 15 engines a day by the end of the year.

The new objective of 40 engines daily will not be reached until some time next year.

League Points To Wasteful U. S. Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—The National Economy League is out today with an appeal for a $263,000,000 saving in Federal public works expenditures, charging that the doubling of the cost of Army cantonments over original estimates was due in part to the Government's own competition for supervisory personnel, skilled construction labor and scarce materials. Non-defense public works should be far down the priorities list in the defense economy, it declares in its monthly bulletin, "The Watch Dog."

The League cites instances of what it characterizes as wasteful spending, and asks "of what purpose is it to spend millions of dollars for a Federal pleasure parkway in an Eastern state when the people who might use it are faced with the probability of 'gasolineless Sundays'?"

The League also questions Government policy in placing metals and other materials used by civilians on the priorities list "while the public works program continues to require scarce materials for such things as terraces of the Capitol building and roads in national parks and forests."

The League proposes that the $503,000,000 budgeted for general public works in the fiscal year 1942 be reduced to $240,000,000, adding that "if this seems too drastic, let it be remembered that the average Federal expenditure on similar projects in the pre-depression period was approximately $200,000,000."

Some types of projects under the general public works heading are necessary to the defense program and should be retained, the League finds.

"The great majority of defense works, however, are budgeted separately," it continues. "If it becomes necessary to appropriate $125,000,000 in defense highways, as the President requested on June 2, the need becomes even greater to curtail the use of road equipment, materials and labor in areas not so important."

It recommends that regular highway and public road expenditures be reduced from $182,000,000 to $90,000,000, "approximately the average level of pre-depression Federal aid"; that flood outlay be cut from $107,000,000 to $20,000,000, and that river and harbor improvements be deferred.

Other recommended savings are $23,000,000 in reclamation, $15,000,000 in power distribution estimates and $11,000,000 in public buildings.

"Many of these may be justified in a later period," it adds. "They should now be placed in that 'reservoir of post-defense projects' to which the President referred in his budget message."

Hides', Calfskins' Prices Are Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has issued a schedule of ceiling prices on hides and calfskins effective immediately.

A maximum price of 15 cents a pound was set on hides. Recent prices have climbed to as much as 17 cents, but officials said that few sales had been made at that figure.

The schedule applies only to domestic hide prices, but officials said that farm hide prices are expected to find a proportionate level.

Mr. Henderson said that increases in hide prices had "been reflected in bids for shoes for the Army and CCC with result that the War Department recently rejected all bids on 1,000,008 pairs of shoes for the Army and 283,816 pairs for the CCC."

Maximum prices for calfskins were set as 20½ cents to 27 cents a pound on the Chicago market basis and $1.30 to $4.60 per hide depending upon weight of the New York market basis.

Commissions to brokers were limited to 3 per cent of the purchase price.

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The board of governors of the New York Commodity Exchange today fixed a top limit of 15 cents a pound on hides futures in response to the order issued Saturday by Leon Henderson, OPM price administrator, prohibiting trades in hides in excess of that figure.

Sale of Furs Expected To Start Early This Year

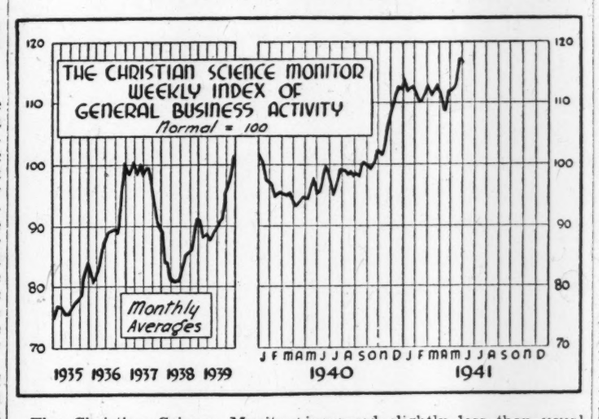
NEW YORK (AP) — American women are expected to buy more furs in the next few months than in any such period in the last 10 or 15 years, a survey showing an extraordinary heavy volume of business by both retailers and manufacturers.

Expectation that a federal tax would be imposed on furs and a general desire of retailers to buy earlier than usual were the principal reasons advanced for the rush. The bulk of the early demand was said to be for August sales, with orders generally concentrating on coats to retail at up to $225.

Stinson Aircraft Expands

NEW YORK, (AP)— The Stinson Aircraft Division of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., has started an expansion program at its Wayne, Mich., plant that will add 80,000 square feet. A new manufacturing area for production of military plane parts and sub-assemblies, an extensive service department and a modern office structure are included.

Monitor Index of Business Records Decline in Week



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined during the week ended June 7 to 116.4 (prel.) from 117.2 at the end of May. This was the first decline recorded by the index in eight weeks. A year ago on June 8, the index registered 95.8.

Losses in two components more than offset an increase in the third.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings recovered more slowly than usual from the holiday lull and the week's gain in shipments fell short of seasonal expectations.

The volume of check transactions as measured by bank debits for cities other than financial centers increased slightly less than usual for the week.

Partially offsetting the declines in the carloadings and debits series was the rebound in electric power production, which was greater than usual following the holiday letdown. Heavy demands for industrial use accounted in large measure for the increase.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*June 7 1941	May 31 1941	June 8 1940
Combined index	116.4	117.2	95.8
Bk debits outside NYC	120.3	120.6	89.2
Elec power production	115.9	114.8	101.9
Misc carloadings	113.2	118.5	90.2

*Preliminary.

World Supply of Sugar Is Largest On Record; No Shortage Is Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the world now had more sugar than ever before and that as a consequence there was no danger of short supplies for this country.

Reports on stocks and production this season show, the department said, that supplies available in areas which normally furnish this country total about 10,000,000 tons.

Consumption needs of the United States, however, are not expected to amount to more than 6,900,000 tons.

The department conceded that some difficulties could arise in transporting supplies from offshore areas, particularly the Philippines and Hawaii because of a growing shortage of ocean shipping facilities. In that event, it said, surpluses in this country, not now permitted to be sold because of marketing quota restrictions, could be made available.

The department said that the world supply of sugar for the current season totaled 42,300,000 tons, the largest on record.

Contrary to the first world war when a severe shortage caused prices to skyrocket, sugar quotations in the western hemisphere exporting countries have declined to the relatively low level of 75 cents per 100 pounds for raw sugar at shipping points.

One of the factors contributing to the low price was said to be the continued inability of Great Britain, the largest buyer of sugar in the free world market in normal times, to take any considerable quantity from its usual foreign sources of supply, namely, Cuba and Peru, because of shipping difficulties.

Continental Europe, once a major market for western hemisphere sugar, was said to be continuing toward self-sufficiency in the production of sugar from beets.

House Committee To Defer Decision On New Tax Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Robert Doughton (D-North Carolina) announced that the House Ways and Means Committee had decided to defer a final decision on any new tax rate until it had approved tentatively all the levies to be included in the $3,500,000,000 new tax bill. Heretofore, the committee has been making public, step by step, each major decision as it was reached.

Mr. Doughton said the new policy was decided upon because the committee wanted to maintain a "balanced ratio" in the burden of the new levies—that is, to avoid raising an undue proportion of the new revenue through higher taxes on individual incomes, corporate excess profits, or other major sources.

Two republican members told reporters they thought the committee majority intended to delay action on the bill "until after the United States goes to war" when its enactment might be easier, but neither would permit quotation by name.

Mr. Doughton said these suggestions were "very unjust."

Endicott Johnson Increases Wages

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corporation, shoe manufacturer, announced a five per cent increase for 20,000 employees amounting to $1,250,000 annually, effective immediately, the third similar rise since November.

The latest increase will bring the company's pay roll equal to the highest in history, officials said.

A bulletin to the workers signed by George W. Johnson, President, and George F. Johnson, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager, said "tanneries and factories are running full" and forecast "business will be good for some time to come."

More Government Traffic Urged for Nat'l Railway

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Steps to ensure the Canadian National Railways System receive a greater share of government controlled business were recommended in a report of the Commons standing committee on railways.

After giving figures showing the greater track mileage and number of employees of the Canadian National in comparison with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the committee report, read in the House of Commons, said:

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that steps be taken to assure a division of government-controlled business more in accord with the relative responsibility of the two roads."

S. H. Kress May Sales Rise 16 P. C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of S. H. Kress & Co. in May totaled $7,958,326, a rise of $1,120,401 or 16.4 per cent over May, 1940, the company announced.

For the first five 1941 months, sales amounted to $35,318,642, a gain of $4,279,027 or 13.8 per cent over the like 1940 period. The company operates a chain of 242 variety merchandise stores.

Chain Store Sales Advance 22 P.C. in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales continued their high rate of increase in May compared with the sales for the like month a year ago, according to a compilation covering 33 chains by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The 33 companies as a group showed combined sales for the month of $376,913,980, compared with $309,048,233 in May last year, an increase of 22 per cent. This represented the largest percentage increase in sales for the group since March, 1937. The gain in May this year was in part due to the fact that there were five Saturdays in the month compared with four in May, 1940. Saturday is usually a heavy shopping day.

For the first five months of this year the sales of this group of companies aggregated $1,633,928,073 compared with $1,384,815,345 for the same period of last year, an increase of 18 per cent. Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike state that this was the greatest sales expansion for first five months' sales compared with the previous year's business of which they have any record.

The subdivision of the total sales into different groups of companies shows that the greatest percentage increase was reported by the apparel companies, with a gain of 31.3 per cent, followed by the mail order and shoe chains with 29.7 per cent and 22.6 per cent respectively. The poorest showing was made by the grocery chains, but even this group showed a 12.4 per cent increase.

The detailed compilation follows:

	May 1941	May 1940
Mail Order	$156,595,538	$120,741,412
Variety	116,684,776	98,392,039
Grocery	73,028,715	64,991,437
Apparel	10,873,239	8,274,444
Shoe	9,893,285	8,069,170
Drug	9,838,527	8,574,531
	$376,913,980	$309,048,233

	5 Mos. 1941	5 Mos.1940
Mail Order	$663,866,290	$525,260,231
Variety	492,303709	434,960,635
Grocery	345,475,173	310,831,089
Apparel	48,878,844	39,652,089
Shoe	36,178,054	30,399,343
Drug	47,226,003	42,771,758
	$1,633,928,073	$1,384,815,345

Big Chain Store Sales Up Sharply

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order and retail merchandising house, reported May sales of $60,519,761, a gain of 31.8 per cent over $45,904,511 in May last year.

For the first four months of the current fiscal year sales totaled $196,913,097, up 22.2 per cent over $161,133,045 in the like 1940 months.

Sales of Sears, Roebuck and Company, mail order and retail merchandising house, totaled $84,839,135 in May, a gain of 28.6 per cent over $65,978,370 in May last year, the company announced.

For the first four months of the current fiscal year sales were $276,930,379, up 29.4 per cent over $214,085,119 in the comparative 1940 period.

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Weekly Magazine Section

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section June 21, 1941

WHY THE DEMOCRACIES SHOULD HOLD DAKAR
By Major James Ross
Strategic importance of Dakar, jumping-off place for the shortest Atlantic Ocean hop for seaplanes to the American coasts.

FRANCE'S LEADER FOR FREEDOM
By Mallory Browne
Portrait of General Charles De Gaulle, Leader of the Free French Forces.

REGAINING THE GLORY THAT WAS SALEM
By Robert R. Mullen
Of the recent restoration of Salem's historic waterfront as it was in the days of the China Clippers.

WE'RE THE MEN OF THE FANTASY FORCES
By Homer Saint-Gaudens
Camouflage, whether art or science, is a fertile field for fantastic ideas, and its ever-growing importance due to airplane warfare is being recognized in constant efforts to improve and perfect its technique.

MEXICO'S HACIENDAS GO CO-OPERATIVE
By Sydney Greenbie
An American traveler describes his recent observations in Mexico of the present rural drift toward private ownership and individual responsibility.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Price Level Highest Since April '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton prices advanced very sharply last week and reached the highest level recorded since April, 1937.

At the close on Saturday active futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange showed net gains for the week of 53 to 62 points.

Distant months were up slightly more than the nearer positions.

Strength was attributed to continued demand from mill and trade sources.

While uncertainty prevailed as to prospective 1941 cotton loan rates at various points in the South, the trade felt that such rates would be above current market values. Traders said this prompted buying.

Parity Outlook

In addition, many cotton men felt that the parity price as of August 1 might be appreciably higher than been heretofore contemplated, in view of the Thomas resolution calling for a study of the present method of figuring parity prices for basic farm commodities. Since the 1941 loan program calls for an 85 per cent of parity loan, any increase in the parity price would entail a higher loan rate than now deemed probable.

A further factor in the upswing of cotton futures was the continued activity of the domestic cloth market, which stimulated mill price fixing operations.

Unfinished goods sales were heavy, and there was a good demand for finished goods. General price advances occurred in both sections of the market. Many mills were reported to be booked through the year and some well into 1942.

The Bureau of the Census, in its report issued Saturday, placed May consumption at 919,000 bales, compared with 920,000 the previous month, and 642,000 in May last year.

Consumption Record

While actual consumption during May was about the same as during April, the rate per day registered a slight increase.

On a daily rate basis, domestic consumption last month was 42,300 bales, a record high, compared with 41,800 in April.

Also affecting values last week was the continued unfavorable weather in the cotton belt.

Unwanted rains were reported in the western part of the belt, while needed rainfall was lacking in the East.

Private reports indicated a considerable abandonment of cotton acreage in certain counties and it is feared that more will take place unless weather conditions improve soon.

Ideas as to the probable outturn next season were being shaded in many instances.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	120	124
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52	54⅛
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
American Equit (1)	18¾	20¼
American Ins Nwk (1½a)	12¼	13¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	41½	43½
American Reserve (1e)	10½	12
American Surety (2½)	46	48
Automobile (1a)	33½	35½
Baltimore Amer (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	590	610
Carolina (1.30a)	27¼	823/4
City of New York (1.30)	21	22½
Conn Gen Life (.80)	24	26
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30	32
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	120	125
Fireman's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	28¼	29¾
Gen Reinsurance (½g)	39	41½
Georg Home (1a)	22½	25
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¼
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10¾
Globe & Rutgers	6¾	9¼
Great American Ins (1a)	25½	27
Hanover* 1.20)	24½	26
Hartford Fire (2a)	86½	89½
Home Fire Sec	1⅛	2⅛
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¼	32¼
Homestead (1)	16¼	17¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	2⅜	3⅝
Mass Bond (3½)	61	64
National Fire (2)	59¼	61¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amsterdam Cas (.85)	16½	18
N Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	46½
New York Fire (.80)	14	15½
North River (1)	23¼	24¾
Northeast Ins	5⅛	6⅝
Prov Wash (1a)	33¼	35¼
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Rep Ins Tex (1.20)	26¼	27¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	22½	24
Rhode Island Ins	2⅛	4
St Paul Fire (8)	244	254
Springfield (4½a)	117½	121½
Standard Accident	46	49
Sun Life (15)	200	240
Travelers (16)	393	403
U E Fidelity & Guaranty (1)	21¼	223/4
U S Fire (2)	46½	48½
Westchester (1.20a)	33	35½

*Ex-dividend. a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15	16½
Bank of New York (14)	335	342
Bankers Trust (2)	51	53
Brooklyn Trust	69¾	74¾
*Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	94½	97½
Chase National (1.40)	29¼	31¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	44	46
Commercial (8)	175	181
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12¼	14
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3)	41½	42½
Empire Trust (3)	44¼	47¼
First National (100)	1430	1470
Guaranty Trust (12)	269	274
Irving Trust (.60)	10½	11½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	36½	38½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	25¾	27¼
New York Trust (5)	96½	99½
Public (1½)	29¼	30¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	1¾	2¾

*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	
First National (2)	43¼	46¼
Merchants National (12)	385	400
†New England Trust	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	66	72
National Shawmut (1)	22	24
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	245
Second National (4)	140	150
†State Street Trust (8)	305	320
United States Trust (.80)	11½	13½
Do pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	48	53

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Continental Illinois (4)	79¾	823/4
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	35¾	37¾

Lumber Output Higher

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber 'production for the week ended June 7 stood at 117 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39. Production totaled 244,666,000 feet, which was 9 per cent greater than the previous week, and 2 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.2	107.2	107.2
1 3¼s 46-44	108.4	108.4	108.4
6 4s 54-44	111.25	111.25	111.25
1 3s 48-46	110.13	110.13	110.13
1 3⅛s 49-46	110.29	110.29	110.29
1 3s 55-51	112.25	112.25	112.25
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.31	110.31	110.31
11 2½s 58-56	103.18	103.15	103.18

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	104¼	104⅛	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	84	84	84
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
38 Am&ForP 5s 2030	56¼	56	56⅛
27 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	102⅝	102⅝
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	101⅜	101⅞	101⅞
1 AmT&T 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108⅝	109
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	28¼	28¼	28¼
11 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
6 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	14
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	69½	69½	69½
12 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	64½	64½
5 A C Line 5s 45	90	89⅞	90
7 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	66⅜	65¾	65¾
10 B&O 95 st A	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 B&O 95 st C	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 B&O 2000 st D	34	34	34
1 B&O 96 st F	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
49 B&O cv 60 st	28¼	28	28⅛
28 B&O 4s 48	63⅝	63	63
1 B&O S W 50 st	44½	44½	44½
1 Bang&Aro cn 4s 51	47	47	47
1 Bang &Ar cv 4s 51 st	47	47	47
3 Bell T Pa 5s 48B	110½	110½	110½
4 Bell T Pa 5s 60C	132½	132½	132½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107	107	107
25 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅝	104½	104½
13 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
2 Bost&Me 5s 55	85	85	85
41 Bost&Me 4½s 70	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
2 Bost&Me 4s 60	68	67¼	67¼
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109⅜	109¼	109¼
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	91⅞	92½	91½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	104	104	104
1 Buf R&P 57 st	41	41	41
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Bush Term 5s 55	47	47	47
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
15 Can Sou 5s 92	82	81⅞	82
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 Can Pac 5s 44	104	104	104
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	74½	74½	74½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	61½	61½	61½
1 Celanese 3s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96¾	96¼	96¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Cen of Ga cn '5s '45	12¾	12¾	12¾
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	55½	54⅞	55
18 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17¾	17¼	17¾
11 Cen R R N J 5s'87rg	16	16	16
16 Cen R R N J 4s '87	16¼	14¾	16¼
25 Certain-td 5½s '48	88	86¾	88
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 C&O ref 3½s '96E	105	105	105
2 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	121	121	121
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84½	84	84½
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	83	83	83
8 CB&Q 3½s Ll '49	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
12 Gt West Inc 4½s 2038	34¼	34⅛	34¼
2 Chi Gt West 4s '88	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
28 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
5 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2¼	2½
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	37½	37½	37½
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	29¾	29¾	29¾
35 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16⅜	16½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	24½	24½	24½
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅜	13¼	13¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
7 CRI & P 4s 88	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
3 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12	12¼
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	10½	10½	10½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
19 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	96	96	96
14 Childs Co 5s 43	36	34	36
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56¼	56¼	56¼
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	75⅛	75	75
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	70½	70	70
19 Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22¼	22¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103½	103½	103½
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Col&So Oh El 2¾s 70	107½	107¼	107½
2 Coml Mack inc 69ww	47	47	47
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
12 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
7 Con Gil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105⅜	105⅝	105⅝
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	53⅜	53⅛	53¼
1 Del P&L 4¼s'69	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 D & R G 4s'36	13	13	13
2 D & R G West 5s'55	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
11 D & R G West 5s'78	12½	12½	12½
6 Det Ed 4s'65	110½	110¼	110½
4 Det Ed 3s'70	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Det T Tun 4½s'61	97	96⅞	97
2 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	18½	18½	19½
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Elec Auto Lt 2¾s'50	101	101	101
5 Elein Joliet&E 3¼s'70	106½	106½	106½
45 Erie rfg 5s'67	25½	25¼	25½
31 Erie rfg 5s'75	25½	25⅜	25½
2 Erie 1st 4s'95	91¾	91⅜	91⅝
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106	106	106
24 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	78½	78½	78½
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	91½	91½	91½
21 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	93⅝	93⅜	83⅜
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70⅜	70½	70¼
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46½	46½	46½
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
20 Gulf St Util 3⅛s 69	110	109⅞	109⅞
2 Hous Oil'Tex4½s54	103½	103½	103½
2 Hous Oil'Tex4½s54	38¾	38	38
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10½	10½
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103	103	103
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43½	43½	43½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	45½	45½	45½
13 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅝	46	46⅛
24 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅜	45	45
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50	49⅝	49⅞
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
20 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13	12⅝	12⅝
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Int Hydro El-cv-6s 44	39⅛	38¾	38¾
23 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85	84⅞	85
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1 Int T&T 5s 55	46	46	46
6 KCFtS&M 4s 36	42⅜	42	423/8
3 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	103	108	108
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	64⅝	64¼	64⅜
1 Lac Gts 6s 42B	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	68	68	68
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	98	98	98
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	69	69	69
1 L S M & S 3½s 97	91	91	91
12 L E & West 3s-47	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48½	48½	48½
6 Leigh Val 5s 2003 St	34½	34	34
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30½	30⅜	30⅜
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
18 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	95¾	95½	95½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	95¾	95⅞	95⅞
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87½	87	87⅜
2 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	108	108	108
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Lop&N 4½s 2003	98	97¾	97¾
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86	86	86
1 Manat Sug 4s'57	35	35	35
9 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	114½	114¼	114½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	33½	33½	33½
2 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	21¼	21¼	21¼
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	63¾	63¼	63½
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11¾	11½	11¾
5 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	12	12	12
6 M-K-T 4½s'78	26	25¾	25¾
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	37	37	37
12 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	1	1
15 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	23½	23⅜	23½
34 Mo Pac 3s'77 F	23½	23⅜	23⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	23	23	23
6 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	23½	23½	23½
4 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	106¾	106¾
4 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40½	40⅜	40⅜
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104½	104⅜
1 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105½	105½	105½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	55	55	55
7 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	125¼	125	125¼
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	73	72¾	73
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 54	41½	41½	41½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 53A Oct	35	35	35
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 NY&Putnam 4s 93	50	50	50
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63⅜	63¼	63¼
10 NYC 4½s 2013A	57½	57¼	57¼
2 NYC cn 4s 98	61½	61¼	61¼
19 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
7 NYC cv 3¼s 51	61¼	61	61¼
3 NYChi&StL 6 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
9 Am T&T 4½s 78	61¾	61½	61¾
2 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	94	94	94
6 N Y Chi & St L 3½s 47	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108¾	108⅜
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54½	54	54⅛
4 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26	26	26
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24½	24½	24½
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	21½	21½	21½
11 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	21	21	21
10 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
7 Niag Falls P 3½s'66	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Norf & W 4s 96	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
43 Nor Pac 4s 2047	66⅞	66	66⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
20 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
15 Nor Pac 4s 97	75⅞	75½	75⅞
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108½	108	108
4 Oklahom G&E 3¾s 66	109	109	109
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 Pac G&E 3s 61	111⅛	111	111⅛
2 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	113	113	113
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109	109	109
6 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102½	102¼	102½
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95	95	95
6 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106	106	106
5 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
5 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	109	108¾	108¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112½	112½	112½
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¾	121½	121¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94¼	93¾	93¾
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102½	102¼	102⅜
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95⅜	95¼	95¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90	90	90
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	78¼	78¼	78¼
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67⅞	67½	67½
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	66	66	66
40 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107½	107½	107½
11 Phila Co 5s 67	105 23-32	105	23-32
8 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110¼	110¼
48 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	5¾	6
42 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26½	25¾	26½
11 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
6 PCC & StL 4½s 77	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82⅜	82¼	82¼
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97	97	97
4 Prov Sec 4s 57	4¼	4¼	4¼
15 Readg 4½s 97 A	82⅝	82	82
2 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 RevereCop&B 3¼s 60	98¾	98⅜	98¾
12 StLPh Svc 5s 59	80	78⅝	80
17 St LS F 4½s 78	13⅜	13¼	13¼
5 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 St L S W 5s 52	28	28	28
19 StLSW rfg 5s 90	17¼	17	17
1 ShellUn 2¾s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 ShellUn 2½s 54	98	98	98
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107	107	107
20 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53⅛	53	53
7 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	52¾	52¾
28 So Pac 4½s 69	53	52¾	52¾
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67½	67¼	67¼
2 So Pac clt 4s 49	49¾	49¾	49¾
8 So Pac 3¾s 46	68½	68¼	68¼
25 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	64½	64¼	64½
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85¼	85	85
5 South Ry 6½s 56	87⅝	87½	87⅜
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	81	80¾	80¾
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	91¾	91¾
10 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¾	61¼	61¼
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
14 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	106	106
2 Swift&Co 2¾s 61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 TRR A St L 4s 53	71	71	71
1 Texark&tFt Sm5½s 50	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
9 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
2 Third Ave 5s 37	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Third Ave 4s 60	54	54	54
2 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	104	104	104
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111⅛	113⅛
12 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	106	106
18 Un Pac 3½s 71	99	99	99
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	98½	98½	98½
5 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	87⅞	87¾	87¾
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
4 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	61¼	60½	60½
9 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	12¾	12¾	12¾
10 Wabash 5s 76 B	12½	12½	12½
1 Wabash 4½s 78 C	12	12	12
5 Walwrth 4s 55	82	81½	81½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	58	57⅞	57⅞
3 West Shore 4s 2361	52¾	52¾	52¾
18 Westn Md 4s 52	93	92¼	92¼
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25¾	25½	25¾
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
7 Western Un 5s 51	83½	83⅜	83⅜
9 Western Un 5s 60	82¼	82	82⅛
2 Western Un 4½s 50	79⅛	79	79
19 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93⅝	93½	93½
5 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103½	103½	103½
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	37	37	37
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	103	103
8 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101⅜	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

5 Antioquia 7s'45 D	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
5 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	61⅜	61½	61½
1 Australia 5s'55	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Australia 4½s'56	55¼	55¼	55¼
21 Brazil 8s'41	20¼	20	20¼
7 Brazil 6½s'26-57	17¼	17	17
10 Brazil 6½s'27-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Brisbane 5s'58	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 Brisbane 6s'50	60	60	60
1 Buen A 4⅜s'77

Roosevelt Order Freezing Assets

WASHINGTON, (AP) June 16—Following is the text of the Executive Order by which President Roosevelt ordered the freezing of German and Italian and other foreign assets in this country:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 5 (B) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency, and finding that this order is in the public interest and is necessary in the interest of national defense and security, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do prescribe the following:

Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1

All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise, if (I) such transactions are by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of, any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, or (II) such transactions involve property in which any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of this order had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect:

A. All transfers of credit between any banking institution within the United States and all transfers of credit between any banking institutions within the United States and any banking institution outside the United States (including any principal, agent, home office, branch, or correspondent outside the United States, or a banking institution within the United States);

B. All payments by or to any banking institution within the United States;

Foreign Exchange

C. All transactions in foreign exchange by any person within the United States;

D. The export or withdrawal from the United States, or the earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency by any person within the United States;

E. All transfers, withdrawals or exportations of, or dealings in, any evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property by any person within the United States; and

F. Any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding the foregoing prohibitions.

Section 2

A. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise:

(1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any security or evidence thereof on which there is stamped or imprinted, or to which there is affixed or otherwise attached, a tax stamp of a foreign country designated in this order or a notarial or similiar seal which by its contents indicates that it was stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached within such foreign country, or where the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that such stamp or seal may, at any time, have been stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached thereto; and

(2) The acquisition by, or transfer to, any person within the United States of any interest in any security or evidence thereof if the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that the security or evidence thereof is not physically situated within the United States.

B. The secretary of the Treasury may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such regulations, rulings, or instructions as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, the sending, mailing, importing, or otherwise bringing, directly or indirectly, into the United States, from any foreign country, of any securities or evidences thereof or the receiving or holding in the United States of any securities or evidences thereof, so brought into the United States.

Section 3

The term "foreign country designated in this order" means a foreign country included in the following schedule, and the term "effective date of this order" means with respect to any such foreign country, or any national thereof, the date specified in the following schedule:

(A) April 8, 1940—Norway and Denmark;

(B) May 10, 1940—The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg;

(C) June 17, 1940—France (including Monaco);

(D) July 10, 1940—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania;

(E) Oct. 9, 1940—Rumania;

(F) March 4, 1941—Bulgaria;

(G) March 13, 1941—Hungary;

(H) March 24, 1941—Yugoslavia;

(I) April 28, 1941—Greece; and

(J) June 14, 1941—Albania, Andorra, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The "effective date of this order" with respect to any foreign country not designated in this order shall be deemed to be June 14, 1941.

Section 4

A. The Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may require, by means of regulations, rulings, instructions or otherwise, any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, from time to time and at any time or times, complete information relative to any transaction referred to in Section 5 (B) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, or relative to any property in which any foreign country or any national thereof has any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers, in connection therewith, in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed; and the Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may, through any agency, investigate any such transaction or act, or any violations of the provisions of this order.

B. Every person engaging in any of the transactions referred to in Sections 1 and 2 of this order shall keep a full record of each such transaction engaged in by him, regardless of whether such transaction is effected pursuant to license or otherwise, and such record shall be available for examination for at least one year after the date of such transaction.

Section 5

A. As used in the first paragraph of Section 1 of this order, "transactions (which) involve property in which any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, has . . . any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct of indirect," shall include, but not by way of limitation (1) any payment or transfer to any such foreign country or national thereof, (2) any export or withdrawal from the United States to such foreign country, and (3) any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of the currency of such foreign country.

B. The term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; the term "Continental United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Alaska.

C. The term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization.

D. The term "foreign country" shall include, but not by way of limitation:

(a) The state and the government thereof on the effective date of this order as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof or any territory, dependency, colony, protectorate, mandate, dominion, possession, or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Any Other Government

(b) Any other government (including any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof) to the extent and only to the extent that such government exercises or claims to exercise de jure or de facto sovereignty over the area which on such effective date constituted such foreign country, and

(c) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, or to the extent that there is reasonable cause to believe that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any of the foregoing.

E. The term "national" shall include,

(I) any person who has been domiciled in, or a subject, citizen or resident of, a foreign country at any time on or since the effective date of this order,

(II) Any partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, organized under the laws of, or which on or since the effective date of this order had or has had its principal place of business in such foreign country, or which on or since such effective date was or has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of which, was or has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, such foreign country and/or one or more nationals thereof as herein defined,

(III) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any national of such foreign country, and

(IV) Any other person who, there is reasonable cause to believe, is a "national" as herein defined.

Definition Given

In any case in which by virtue of the foregoing definition a person is a national of more than one foreign country, such person shall be deemed to be a national of each such foreign country. In any case in which the combined interests of two or more foreign countries designated in this order and/or nationals thereof are sufficient in the aggregate to constitute, within the meaning of the foregoing, control or 25 per centum or more of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of a partnership, association, corporation or other organization, but such control or a substantial part of such stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations is not held by any one such foreign country and/or national thereof, such partnership, association, corporation or other organization, shall be deemed to be a national of each of such foreign countries.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power to determine that any person is or shall be deemed to be a "national" within the meaning of this definition, and the foreign country of which such person is or shall be deemed to be a national. Without limitation of the foregoing, the term "national" shall also include any other person who is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be, or to have been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or under the direction of a foreign country designated in this order or national thereof, as herein defined.

F. The term "banking institution" as used in this order shall include any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of banking, of granting or transferring credits, or of purchasing or selling foreign exchange or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent, or any person holding credits for others as a direct or incidental part of his business, or brokers; and, each principal, agent, home office, branch or correspondent of any person so engaged shall be regarded as a separate "banking institution."

G. The term "this order," as used herein, shall mean executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

Section 6

Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, shall no longer be deemed to be an amendment to or a part of Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934. Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, and the regulations of November 12, 1934, are hereby modified in so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this order, and except as so modified, continue in full force and effect. Nothing herein shall be deemed to revoke any license, ruling, or instruction now in effect and issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, as amended, or pursuant to this order; provided, however, that all such licenses, rulings or instructions shall be subject to the provisions hereof.

Any amendment, modification or revocation by or pursuant to the provisions of this order of any orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall not affect any act done, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil amendment, modification or revocation, and all penalties, forfeitures and liabilities under any such orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses, shall continue and may be enforced as if such amendment, modification or revocation had not been made.

Section 7

Without limitation as to any other powers or authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General under any other provision of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe from time to time regulations, rulings, and instructions to carry out the purposes of this order and to provide therein or otherwise the conditions under which licenses may be granted by or through such officers or agencies as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and the decision of the Secretary with respect to the granting, denial or other disposition of an application or license shall be final.

Section 8

Section 5 (B) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

". . . Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both."

Section 9

This order and any regulations, rulings, licenses or instructions issued hereunder may be amended, modified or revoked at any time.

Auto Industry Hit

DETROIT, June 16 (AP)—Extent of the automobile industry's holdings abroad, likely to be affected in retaliation for President Roosevelt's freezing of continental assets in the United States, is too vast for an immediate estimate, industry spokesmen said.

Principal automobile investments abroad are held by General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, International Harvester Company, and the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company.

General Motors' foreign holdings, including those in Canada, total $104,907,000 in the Corporation's Dec. 31, 1940, report.

No estimate of value of the network of Ford plants throughout the world is available.

International Harvester's latest report gives its foreign holdings, which include farm implement interests as well as trucks, as $61,210,270.

Consensus of the industry is that income from Axis investments has been slight since 1935. In 1936 the Budd Manufacturing Company received a shipment of 5,000,000 canaries as its return from investments in Germany.

Z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z!

Wide World

'Oh, How I Hate to Get Up . . . .'

A three-weeks-old puppy, adopted by the 104th Medical Detachment of Jamaica, New York, catches a few winks with a weary soldier in the war games being held in Tennessee by the Second Army. Photo approved.

Larger Role in War Urged for Dominions

Continued from Page 1

perhaps to lead us eventually in putting the new plans into effect.

He suggested Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia as supreme leader of the British Commonwealth in the period of postwar reconstruction. Another reform that this M. P. is especially anxious to effect is the transformation into an Empire Senate of the present House of Lords at Westminster where the qualifications for membership are still mainly hereditary.

Among the Members of Parliament most actively protesting that Dominion leaders are not being given a big enough hand in the direction of the war are Mr. Edgar Granville, Sir Thomas Moore, and Sir Percy Harris.

Imperial Cabinet

Viscountess Astor has also been pressing Mr. Churchill to take the initiative in forming an Imperial War Cabinet. She has told the Premier there will be "great dissatisfaction" until the British Government has done all it can to establish such a Cabinet without waiting for Dominion pressure.

Having obtained from Mr. Churchill the assurance that he would welcome an Imperial War Conference in London as soon as possible, Mr. Granville is tabling further questions this week which are designed to show that the existing arrangements for Empire co-operation in the direction of the war are inadequate.

Close Contact Maintained

The Premier in the House of Commons recently described his contact with the Dominions as follows: "I am, of course, in constant correspondence with them — the Dominion's premiers."

This close personal contact between the premiers is the direct outcome of the first Imperial War Cabinet of 1917 and has obtained ever since the World War in matters of grave importance.

Broadly speaking this does not lessen the activity of the normal channels of co-operation in maintaining the whole complicated and growing fabric of the relationship of the Dominions with the Crown. The chief of these channels are, firstly, the Dominions Secretary in London who is in contact with the Governor Generals of the Dominions, and, secondly, the High Commissioners of the various Dominions in London who are in contact with the British High Commissioners in the Dominions.

Difficulties Are Cited

While the British Premier can be assumed to be in constant phone and cable communication with the opposite numbers in the Dominions, there are inevitable difficulties in this procedure.

For instance, the British Cabinet might consider it had to make a speedy decision before the Dominions could be consulted, and who is to decide at what point the Dominions should be consulted? Whereas, if the representatives of the Dominions were on the spot as members of the War Cabinet any such doubts would not arise.

It is a paradox that while modern communications would greatly facilitate the visits to London of representatives of the Dominions, the same speeded-up communications have increased the possibility of military or "fifth column" menace in the Dominions themselves, which inevitably makes the Dominion leaders reluctant to leave home.

Imperial Defense Committee

The defense of the British Commonwealth is officially described as being in the hands of the Imperial Defense Committee, which was originally constituted in 1904, was remodelled in 1923, and now consists of the foremost British Cabinet members and General Staffs, with "other British or Dominions Ministers of the Crown and other officials or persons having special qualifications summoned to attend by the President, according to the nature of the business."

In course of planning military strategy, service leaders of the Dominions and Britain are, of course, in contact, as when Lieut. Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the Imperial Staff, met Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in Egypt last winter.

But while the Committee of Defense is a permanent body in London, this is felt not to mitigate against the introduction of an Imperial War Cabinet.

Apart from the obvious advantage that the Dominions would feel from direct Cabinet representation in London and the benefit the British Government might derive from the contribution of the Dominion leaders, big questions of the progress and safety of the Commonwealth might suddenly present themselves.

Suppose, for instance, the idea of a closer union between the United States and British Commonwealth should become an immediate and vital issue, say as speedily as the British offer to France last year. The presence of an Imperial War Cabinet in London would unquestionably facilitate the initial stages of such a development, more especially because in such a matter the position of the United Kingdom would be simply that of an equal partner of the Dominions.

Whatever may be the obstacles to an Imperial War Cabinet there is a growing feeling there they could be overcome. Even the Sunday Times, normally close to the Government on political issues, said yesterday in welcoming the idea of an early imperial conference that once the Dominion premiers had arrived "means will be found to secure their continued representation in the War Cabinet."

U. S. Tightens Its Grip On Assets of Alien Powers

Continued from Page 1

quire information of general usefulness in the present situation, the President also ordered an immediate census of all foreign-owned property in the United States.

In view of the sweeping geographical nature of the order and of the fact that Japan is an Axis partner, some surprise was expressed that that country was not included. Some saw in it additional indications that this country's diplomacy is now directed at improving relations with the Tokyo Government and possibly weaning it away from the Axis.

While the President's order covered all of Continental Europe, he expressed the intention of issuing general licenses exempting Russia, Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, "conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurances from the governments of such countries" that the licenses would not be used to "evade the purposes of the order."

The Vatican State became, in effect, the first European sovereignty to be exempted, when a general license was issued to "the Roman Curia of the Vatican City State." The Roman Curia was identified as a financial representative of the Vatican. General licenses also were issued to three Swiss and one Italian corporation in this country permitting them to open for business but not to ship money out of the country.

While the Maritime Commission, in annoucing its intention of taking over the six Danish ships, said that "it is likely that none of the six will be used in trans-Atlantic service," it is apparent that they will release a similar amount of tonnage for Atlantic service.

Ships Total 11,482 Tons

The six ships—three in New York, two in Boston and one in Portland, Maine, have a total of 11,482 tons and their utilization is a prelude to a similar utilization for the 90 to 100 other foreign-owned vessels tied up in American ports. The action is being taken under special legislation passed by Congress authorizing the requisitioning and use of such ships and under an executive order from the President empowering the Maritime Commission to go ahead.

These moves were made in the face of strong German-American tension arising out of the sinking by a submarine of the American vessel Robin Moor. Foreshadowing strong action of the type taken over the week end, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, has declared in answer to a German threat to sink every ship carrying contraband to the British that Americans do not take well to bluster and threats.

The Undersecretary has insisted that the sinking violated "every law of humanity and international morality." The "freezing" order and the quick use of the Danish ships is seen as only part of the action which the United States will take as an answer to the Robin Moor's sinking.

No accurate figures on the holdings of the countries involved was available, but the total of German-Italian holdings was estimated between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000.

Available figures indicate that American funds in Germany and Italy are considerably greater than Axis assets in the United States.

The American assets in Germany have been estimated at $427,500,000, which includes $228,000,000 of direct investments (such as common stocks or property), $160,000,000 of bonds, and $39,500,000 of short-term assets or cash.

This country's assets in Italy have been placed at $142,000,000, including $70,000,000 of direct investments, $70,000,000 of bonds, and $2,000,000 in cash.

Some American officials long ago described these as "lost." Early in the Nazi regime, currency restrictions were applied which have prevented Americans from realizing any return from investments in Germany.

Text of Statement

The text of the White House statement follows:

In view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued an Executive order freezing immediately all German and Italian assets in the United States. At the same time the order also freezes the assets of all invaded or occupied European countries not previously frozen. These include Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, and Poland. The freezing control will be administered by the Treasury Department.

These measures, in effect, bring all financial transactions in which German and Italian interests are involved under the control of the Government and impose heavy criminal penalties upon persons failing to comply herewith. The Executive order is designed, among other things, to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States in ways harmful to national defense and other American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets looted by duress or conquest and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

General Licenses

With a view to implementing view of the interrelationship of international financial transactions, the Executive order has the control of German and Italian assets in this country and in also been extended to the remaining countries of continental Europe.

However, it is intended that through the medium of general licenses the freezing control will be lifted with respect to Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurances from the Governments of such countries that the general licenses will not be employed by them or their nationals to evade the purposes of this order. Furthermore, transactions under the general licenses will be subject to reporting and careful scrutiny.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the Executive order the President approved regulations ordering a census of all foreign-owned property in the United States. This census will relate not only to property in the United States belonging to countries and nationals subject to freezing control, but to all other countries as well.

Under previous Executive orders, freezing control has been extended to the assets of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Latvia, Estonia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

Free Peoples Organize For Final Victory

Continued from Page 1

gates the free peoples of the countries which are resisting aggression, seeks to achieve three main objectives. Through its wide underground connections with the populations of Nazi-occupied States it will seek to give practical assistance and renewed encouragement to the repressed people who are already trying to throw every possible barrier in the way of Axis conquest. It will work to help win the war for the democracies. It will begin immediately the formulation of a collective peace system designed to provide a positive constructive alternative to the so-called "new order" of Adolf Hitler.

Complete Victory First

Mr. Moore, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that the delegates of all the countries were united in these views:

That there must be a complete and certain victory for the democracies before any good purpose can be served by the Allies talking peace.

That Hitler and Hitlerism—everything it stands for—must be destroyed.

That thoughts of appeasement are farthest from their minds, that this conclusion brought unswerving unanimity from all the representatives of the temporarily enslaved peoples.

That the world must be brought to realize that every single Nation is in danger until freedom for all is again secure.

That when the democracies are ready to take the offensive in the war, democracy's citizen-representatives must be ready to proclaim the aims and methods by which democracy intends to organize the future peace.

Political Strategy

"The development of a genuine political strategy of the democratic forces may not help to shorten the war but will facilitate an Allied offensive in Europe and Asia," Mr. Moore declared.

He pointed out that before the war the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, the International Peace Campaign, and the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, were the outstanding movements devoted to a campaign of education in favor of collective security and international law. Strong movements are still functioning, he said, in Great Britain, China, Sweden, Switzerland, in some of the British Dominions and in certain Latin American countries.

"There is intense concern in many countries," Mr. Moore said, "that this work, started before the war, should continue during the war. In addition, resistance against the Axis powers will be immensely strengthened if it is known that there is a real democratic movement grouping all progressive forces of humanity, fighting for a victory for the democracies and preparing public opinion for a post-war basis of world order."

Change in Sentiment

This conference for democratic victory coincides with the present nationwide swing away from isolationism toward American cooperation in a postwar settlement. This change in sentiment was disclosed by the Gallup poll of June 7, which showed that 49 per cent of the voters, in a selected cross-section of each State, favored the United States joining a new league of nations, as against 33 per cent favoring joining the League in the 1937 survey.

The Gallup poll stated that many voters said in effect that, "some sort of league is necessary. Something has to be done. People will have to get together and see that another great war like this one doesn't come again."

"The International Peace Campaign was promoted in the United States by the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts," Mr. Moore explained. "Letters received at its headquarters indicate the immense interest in certain countries that the work started before the war should be continued during the war. In many international meetings it has been stated that even during war private organizations should continue to fight for the principles of democracy and of international law.

Bolsters Resistance

"Moreover, in the occupied countries resistance against the invader would be immensely strengthened if it were known that there was a real international democratic movement including all the progressive forces of humanity fighting for the victory of the democracies and preparing on behalf of public opinion the basis of world order.

"It goes without saying that the Washington conference for democratic victory will not discuss at any stage the particular policy of the American or any other Government. The conference is not intended to exert any influence on Governments, but is a natural continuation of prewar activities in the interest of democracy."

Dr. Koht assured the delegates that fully 98 per cent of the Norwegian people are today, at whatever risk to their own lives, actively resisting German tyranny.

M. Dolivet declared that he could say of his own knowledge that French sabotage against the German attempt to organize his country was far greater and far more effective than any stories which have yet reached the press could indicate. It can be said that he spoke from the basis of having engineered a good deal of it himself until he left his homeland in January of this year.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Furnishing a Camp or Cottage
See us for the glassware, silverware, dinnerware, beds, mattresses, towels, kitchenware and the many other things that will mean so much to your pleasure and comfort this summer.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
The store keyed to Maine living
PORTLAND, MAINE

NEW
BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422, Call and Deliver

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Wedding and Graduation GIFTS
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 CONGRESS STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NewHampshire

CONCORD

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

When Visiting Concord, N. H.
Do not forget to visit
HENRY'S ATLANTIC SUPER SERVICE
230 North Main Street
The only Atlantic Station in Concord

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Washable Wearables
For that clean fresh, well-groomed appearance in Summer. New arrivals here, almost daily!
HARRY G. EMMONS
Plumbing Supplies and Heating Equipment
Concord Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co.
122 No. Main St. Tel. 3313

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—**please mention The Christian Science Monitor**

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

DOVER

LYNCH'S BOBBING SHOPPE AND BEAUTY PARLOR
Hair Cutting—Permanent Waving
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
450 CENTRAL AVE. TEL. 1195

Play Safe
Be sure your graduation gift is one of these 4 great American watches
Hamilton, Gruen, Elgin, Waltham
E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler
On the Bridge Tel. 554-M

Hughes Shoe Store
Morrill Bldg., Tel. 338
Our latest styles in WHITE SHOES are ready for your inspection
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality for Women

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
Bay State Paints, Hardware, Sporting Goods, Roofing, Hand and Power Lawn Mowers
Fishing Licenses
519 MAIN STREET PHONE 359

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive agents for
Cara Nome's
Elizabeth Arden's
and Houbigant's latest
Toilet Preparations
A REXALL STORE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the Best by Test
Trade at
Your Manchester
NORFOLK PAINT & WALLPAPER STORE
1187 ELM STREET

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Send
FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Fair Weather Friends From Our Sun Shop
PLAY SUITS—SWIM SUITS—SLACK SUITS
By CATALINA of CALIFORNIA
ALSO JANTZEN
PARISEAU

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized Chassis Carbon
SAVE GASOLINE
INCREASE YOUR MILEAGE
By Using Jenney Solvenized Products
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

PERMANENTS
ONLY BEST QUALITY WORK
$2.50, $3.50 and $5.00
Corsetiere in attendance
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 Hanover St., First Floor

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
Bride and Groom Gifts
Stop and Shop
926 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Start Refurnishing Your Home at This Store
Use Our Budget Plan
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 MAIN STREET TEL. 2340

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Stylish Coats—
Silk and Washable Dresses
At Reasonable Prices
HOSIERY—LINGERIE
Just Around the Corner From Main Street
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489-W

Dual Temp Refrigerator
By Stewart-Warner
Separate, Spacious, Freezing Locker
NO DEFROSTING
No Covering of Food or Vegetables
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple Street Tel. 2660-W

PORTSMOUTH

Re-Surface Your Floors
for Summer by Contract or Rental
Steel Wooler and Polisher Included
The A. H. Rand Wallpaper & Paint Store
70 Fleet Street Tel. 1686

New Bathing Suits and Beach Robes at the
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
Portsmouth, N. H.

Certified Ice—Ice Refrigerators
American Anthracite Coal—Bituminous Coal—Bottled Gas—Stoves
Motorstokor and Burners
Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
TEL. PORTS. 86 and 87

ROCHESTER

For Appointment CALL 288
AIME'S BEAUTY SHOP
Always ask for an Aime's Special Permanent Wave $2.50 Complete
53 HANSON STREET

J. C. PENNEY CO. Inc.
WEARING APPAREL FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY AT POPULAR PRICES
61 North Main St., Rochester, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Pat's Service Stations
(Thomas Patykewich, Prop.)
SUNOCO
27 Caleb Earl Street off Broadway and One Mile Corner
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

ESSO
Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
125 Broadway Newport 2912

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Emile HAIRDRESSER
Specialists in haircutting and permanent waving
Put your Head in Emile's Hands
121 Medway Street Telephone
Off Wayland Avenue DExter 8914

For Your New
BUICK
or Dependable Used Car See
PHIL BORDEN
at
MAIN BUICK CORP.
53 Mathewson Street GA 5268

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: month $1 months $3 6 months $6 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

RHODE ISLAND

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Virginia Appliance and Service Co.
Repair small electrical appliances and lamps
917 KING ST. TEMPLE 3366
3119 WILSON BLVD. CHESTNUT 9191

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Your Home-Owned Store
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

For FUN in the SUN
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
BEACH SHOP

NEWPORT NEWS

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

Have you discovered
THE PERFECT HAM SPREAD!
We have it and it is most toothsome
22c a jar or 5 jars $1.00
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS ILIAD'S
RUG SERVICE
624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned, Repaired and Stored.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Tidewater's Dominant Store for Style
RICE'S FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason crosses Granby

ROANOKE

If You Want to Save on Quality FURNITURE—RUGS OR BEDDING—THEN SEE
SHERRILL'S
Colonial Furniture Studio
34 W. Kirk Ave. Opp. Heironimus
Budget Terms if Desired

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Poultry and Eggs
Fresh and Cured Meats
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

"Solve Your Clothes Problem"
DRESSES HATS
SUITS HOSIERY
COATS UNDERWEAR
Our Collection Has Everything
"EDITH'S"
161 Walnut St. Phone 4631

A Man's Shop
REINER and CORE
Men's Wear—Tailoring
220 High St., Morgantown, W. Va.

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
CC ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing, Lubrication
Telephone 9133

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Moving away for the summer? write
Robinson's SHOPPING SERVICE
Orders are filled carefully and quickly and delivered free of charge to your nearest Post Office Address in Ontario.

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINE FURNITURE—RADIOS
FRIGIDAIRE
CONNOR WASHERS
PIANOS
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

FOR FINE SHOE REPAIRS
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 Bank Street Phone 2-4700
"Articulator" Shoes
Shoes to Measure

H. G. LANGFORD
LIMITED
211 Bank Street
JEWELLER
Fine Quality Diamonds
English Sheffield
Gruen Watches
COR. BANK AND NEPEAN TEL. 2-4421

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
EXPERT DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
John Powis Co. Ltd.
Motion Pictures Made to Order
87 Sparks Street 3-6244

BUILDER'S and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-1211 410-416 Bank Street

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 SPARKS STREET 2-6008

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

TORONTO

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The **Stoodleigh**
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Use Our Storage Vaults
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

If it's Piece Goods it's MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woolls and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marc. 9439

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
BAB-O
Use the Phone—We Deliver

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges; comfortable. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE WANTED

LONDON, ENG.—Gentleman requires home as Paying Guest. Westminster near Marsham St. Box W-1634, BCM/CSM, London.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1.
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St. London, E. C. 4 MAN 3629.

FLATS TO LET

CUMBERLAND MANSIONS
Bryanston Square, London, W. 1., Opposite Christian Science Church, 2 minutes Reading Room. Quiet surroundings, spacious unfurnished flats, C.H.W. 3-6 bedrooms, 2-3 Reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Rentals £160-£500 p.a. Apply Estate Office, 19, Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1. PAD. 3341.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 7 Oakwood Court, London W 14 Telephone Western 0181

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St. London E C 3 Avenue 1347 (3 lines)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, PUTNEY, S. W.—Holiday at home; lovely garden, quiet atmosphere for rest and study; from 2½ gns. MISS RUBY BAKER, 6, Amersham Road, Putney 1239.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17, Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5.—Comfortable divan rooms, with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 6/6, double 11/-; weekly permanent from 24/6, double from 50/-. FLA 6059. MISS V. DOROTHY MAGGS.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD. 124, Greencroft Gardens N W 6. Furnished divan rooms; B. and C. meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE, Tailors
Naval, Military and Civil
UNIFORMS A SPECIALITY
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at:
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

WOOLS

WOOLS — ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTING WOOL in service colours.
G. CANNON, 176, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

LONDON

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1.
Makers of
Fine Quality Leather Goods
High-Grade Luggage
SLO 8969 ESTAB. 1870

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1, Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

When in WESTMINSTER
Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

BALDWIN SMITH
(1) Specialises in the famous K Shoes
(2) Checks your fit by X-Ray
(3) Registers your correct fit for future reference.
BALDWIN SMITH
K SHOE SPECIALIST
241 Regent St. 187 Kensington High St.

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
38 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Vivella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating
Arthur Knapp
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.—Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE Ltd.
Licensed Producers of "Certified" Milk
11, Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Ireland

DUBLIN

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St. Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar } Dublin
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road } Dublin
Main Street, Dundrum, Co.
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
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Daily Features Page

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig

MARK, I WANT YOU TO MEET MY MOTHER AND FATHER AND MY LITTLE BROTHER, DONALD.
WELL, YOUNG MAN — AREN'T YOU GOING TO INVITE US IN?
U.S. PUP TENT
THE FAMILY VISITS HELEN'S NEW BOY FRIEND AT A NEARBY CAMP.
CHASE CRAIG

Did You Ever Wonder

What Runes Are?

Runes are the oldest form of written alphabet used by the Teutonic races of Europe. The word traces back to the Gothic **rūna,** meaning "a secret," and runes were first used for magical purposes on charms and incantations. It is thought that Denmark was the place of origin of the runes, from whence their use spread to Norway and Sweden, and, in the 5th century, to England and Continental Europe.

In their earliest form the runes were 24 in number and were divided into three groups of eight characters each. Each group was called an **ætt** in Scandinavian, the word meaning "number of eight."

The runic system of characters is known also as **futhark** or **futhorc,** after the initial letters of part of the first group of eight characters. It is interesting to note the similarity between this and the calling of the Greek system of characters "alphabet" after the names of the first two Greek letters, **alpha** and **beta.**

The characters were made up of straight lines or strokes for facility in carving in wood. To avoid following the grain of the wood, the characters were made upright or slanted. At a later period they were found equally suitable for cutting in stone, metal, or bone, and a few runic manuscripts also are known to exist.

The details of the origin of the runes are disputed by different authorities, but they seem clearly to have been a development from early Greek and Latin alphabets. They were used almost exclusively in inscriptions except in Scandinavia, where the sole manuscript examples have been found, and where runes continued in popular use until modern times.

Because of their magical connotations, the earliest Christian missionaries sought to have the use of runes displaced by the Latin alphabet. Consequently, the active history of the runes extends only from the 2nd or 3rd century until they passed from general use with the spread of Christian writings in the Latin alphabet between the 11th and 15th centuries.

—W. P. Keasbey

'At 'Neighborhood' Shops

Two-thirds of automobile driving shoppers do their principal marketing more than a mile from home.

Slippery Ropes

Japanese chemists have claimed they have found a substitute for hemp which can be made from banana skins.

A Verse for Today . . .

Deliver my soul, O Lord, *from lying lips, and from a deceitful tongue.*—Ps. 120:1.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Daily Anecdote

The Contest

When Sir Philip Burne-Jones was traveling in the United States, he received a circular letter from a firm engaged in the sale of dried fruit, inviting him to compete for a prize for the best design to be used in advertising their wares. Only one prize, the circular stated, was to be given, and all unsuccessful drawings were to become the property of the firm. After reading the circular, Sir Philip wrote the following letter:

Manager Dried Fruit Company,
Dear Sir:
I am offering a prize of 50 cents for the best specimen of dried fruit, and should be glad to have you take part in the competition. Twelve dozen boxes of each fruit should be sent for examination, and all fruit that is not adjudged worthy of the prize will remain the property of the undersigned. It is also required that the charges on the fruit so forwarded be paid by the sender.
Yours very truly,
P. Burne-Jones

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Azcárate, Gen. Juan (hwän äs-kä′-rä-tā)—Mexican Minister to Germany.

Boisson, Pierre (pyâr bwá′-sôN′) — Governor of French West Africa.

Boström, Wollmar Filip (vōl′-mär fē′-lĭp bōō′-strŭm)—Swedish Minister to the United States.

Emir Abdullah (ä-mēr′ ȧb-dōōl′-lä) — King of Trans-Jordan.

Galbiati, Lieut. Gen. Enzo (ĕn′-tsō gäl-byä′-tē) — Newly appointed Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia.

Himmler, Heinrich (hĭn′-rĭĸ hĭm′-lēr) — Chief of the German Gestapo.

Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir Hughe (năch′-bo͝ol-hū′-jĕ-sĕn)—British Ambassador to Turkey.

Mao Tse-tung, Gen. (mou′ dzŭ′-do͝ong′) — Leader of the Chinese Communist Party.

Prado, Manuel (mä-nwāl′ prä′-thō)—President of Peru.

Shang Chen, Gen. (shäng′ jŭn′)—One of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's chief advisers.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

ibn-Saud (ĭb′n-sȧ-o͝od′) — King of Saudi Arabia.

Latakia (lä′-tä-kē′-ä) — Syrian port.

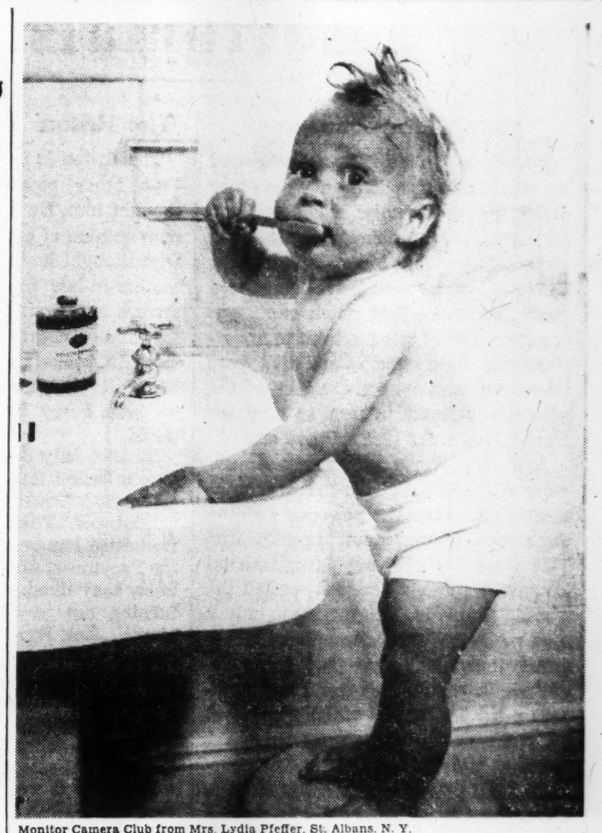
Morgenthau, Henry Jr. (môr′-gĕn-tou)—Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Yokosuka (yō′-kô-sō͞o′-kȧ) —Japanese naval base.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ẻvent, ĕnd, silẻnt, makẽr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ȯbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bo͞N; yet; zh=z in azure.

Thinner Peels

British agriculturists have pointed out that potatoes in the ready-to-eat stage can be increased in quantity 33 per cent if more care is taken in peeling.



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Lydia Pfeffer, St. Albans, N. Y.

"How Is This Pose?"

Robert, 11 months old, makes the best of it as the photographer breaks in on his morning ablutions.

In Lighter Vein

The Ultimate in "Roughing It"

Controlled by a thermostat, an electric warming plate has been invented to keep butter in refrigerators at the right spreading temperature.

For those intrepid souls who periodically "get away from it all, don't you know," and jovially tell how they enjoy "roughing it" (taking along everything but the plumbing), this little item is a "must" on the list of camp necessities.—Wall Street Journal.

How It Was Shared

A husband and wife came to a bank to open a joint account. Being in a hurry, the man made out his signature card and left.

"Let me see," an official of the bank said to the wife. "This is to be a joint account, is it not?"

"That's right," smiled the wife. "Deposit for him—checking for me."—Investment Dealers' Digest.

Out in the Open

A woman wearing an off-the-face hat she had just bought asked her Negro cook how she liked it.

"It's a right pretty hat," the cook gave judgment. "But it suah do make yo' face public."—Tit-Bits.

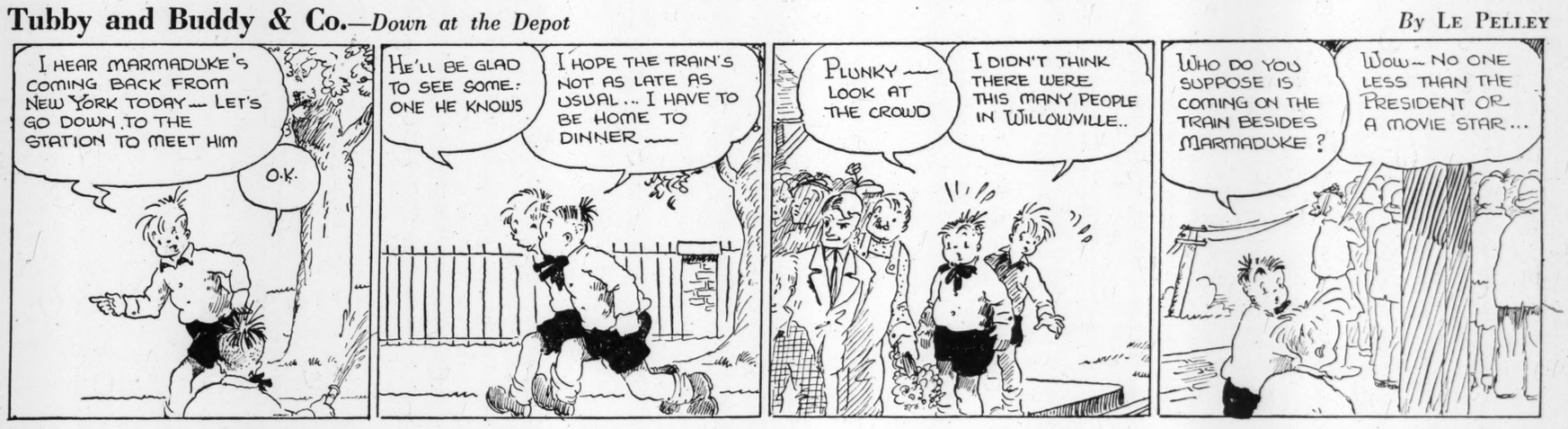
Making It Authentic

"Hasn't your wife been wearing rather a strange expression lately?"

"Yes, I believe she's trying hard to look like her latest photograph."

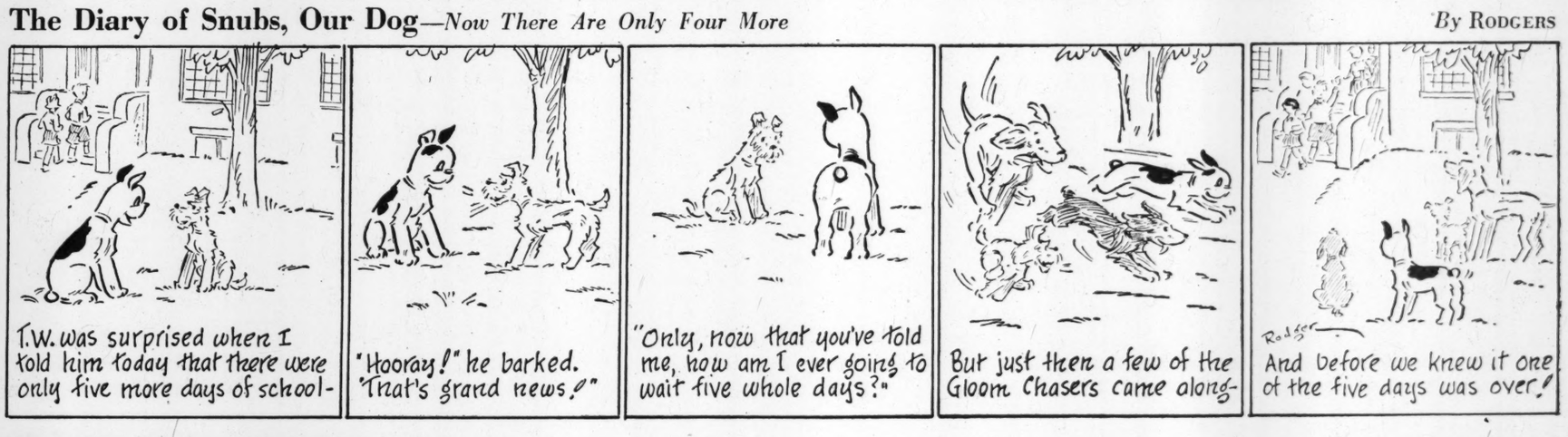
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Down at the Depot*

By Le Pelley


I HEAR MARMADUKE'S COMING BACK FROM NEW YORK TODAY — LET'S GO DOWN TO THE STATION TO MEET HIM
O.K.
HE'LL BE GLAD TO SEE SOME-ONE HE KNOWS
I HOPE THE TRAIN'S NOT AS LATE AS USUAL ... I HAVE TO BE HOME TO DINNER —
PLUNKY — LOOK AT THE CROWD
I DIDN'T THINK THERE WERE THIS MANY PEOPLE IN WILLOWVILLE..
WHO DO YOU SUPPOSE IS COMING ON THE TRAIN BESIDES MARMADUKE?
WOW — NO ONE LESS THAN THE PRESIDENT OR A MOVIE STAR...

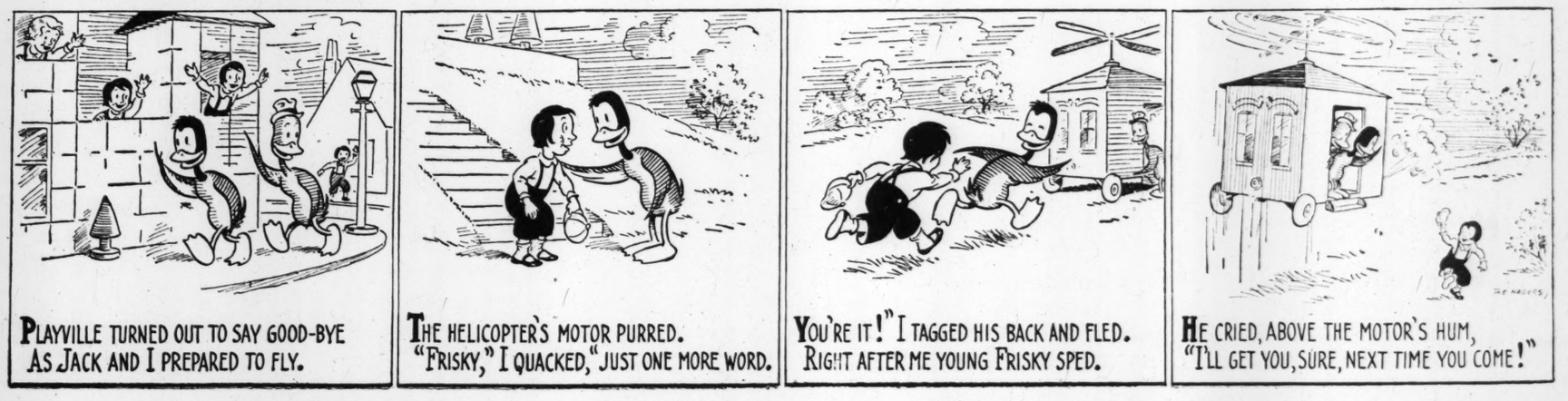
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now There Are Only Four More*

By Rodgers


T.W. was surprised when I told him today that there were only five more days of school-
"Hooray!" he barked. "That's grand news!"
"Only, now that you've told me, how am I ever going to wait five whole days?"
But just then a few of the Gloom Chasers came along-
And before we knew it one of the five days was over!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Last Tag!*

By The Hagers


PLAYVILLE TURNED OUT TO SAY GOOD-BYE AS JACK AND I PREPARED TO FLY.
THE HELICOPTER'S MOTOR PURRED. "FRISKY," I QUACKED, "JUST ONE MORE WORD.
YOU'RE IT!" I TAGGED HIS BACK AND FLED. RIGHT AFTER ME YOUNG FRISKY SPED.
HE CRIED, ABOVE THE MOTOR'S HUM, "I'LL GET YOU, SURE, NEXT TIME YOU COME!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than Commerce

When the United States abandoned its traditional freedom - of - the - seas policy, many citizens believed they were merely giving up defense of sea-going dollars. The Robin Moor, added to the Zamzam, must now have convinced most Americans that much more was involved. Today it is not hard to understand why for a hundred and fifty years statesmen looked upon freedom of the seas as a national interest so vital the Nation fought for it more than once.

After the World War many Americans were led to believe that war profiteering and an insistence upon sending American citizens and supplies into war zones — not any fundamental American interest or ideal—pulled the United States in. This war was only a few weeks old when Americans recognized that the picture had been distorted. They saw they could not maintain a Neutrality Act which attempted to make no distinctions between aggressors and their victims.

As Nazi power has spread, the basic role of sea power has become clearer. Americans have recognized the necessity of holding totalitarian aggression at arm's length. The value of naval and air bases is plain. The protection of the British fleet is sensed. The connection of the freedom-of-the-seas policy with the whole strategy of erecting an outlying defense barrier is partially perceived.

Those who thought that keeping out of war was simply a matter of keeping American trade out of Europe have been increasingly disillusioned. Many have conceded the basic misconception of their position. The Nation as a whole recognized America's vital interest in the outcome of the present conflict when by the Lend-Lease Act it determined not only to send supplies but to lend or lease them without looking for dollars in return.

Now trade on the seas has been taken largely out of the profit classification—in so far as the Nation as a whole is concerned. American ships now carry supplies chiefly because it is national policy, not because Britain is going to send back dollars. And the protection of American ships is not merely a commercial operation. It is essential in maintaining outlying defense positions. It is a military operation. Civilians ought not to be asked to undertake it without protection.

The United States can rightly make a charge against a submarine commander—and his Government—for setting men and women adrift hundreds of miles at sea with little chance of rescue, as in the Robin Moor case. But as a practical matter it must do more than protest. It must take effective measures. There are two courses. Keep American citizens at home or give them protection. We do not believe Americans are going to become hermits. We have no doubt what their choice will be on this basic question.

The Coakley Impeachment

The career of Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic member of the Massachusetts Executive Council, has been so interwoven with Bay State politics during the last half century that it is not surprising that some of his friends should claim his impeachment by the House of Representatives on a charge of misconduct in office is merely a partisan maneuver. The record indicates, however, that this is not the case.

Fourteen members of Mr. Coakley's own party voted to impeach him; and two others refused to support him, merely voting "present." Of equal significance is the fact that the House acted on the recommendation of a special bipartisan committee on which two Republicans and one Democrat favored impeachment, and one member of each party opposed it.

The significance of the House action is that the Executive Councilor—who is charged with having debased his office by corruptly voting for the release of notorious criminals on parole—now faces a fair trial under judicial rules before the Senate, and that the shocking parole scandal, which has been discussed only in whispers for two years, may now be clarified.

If Mr. Coakley is guilty, he obviously should be removed from office and prosecuted by the District Attorney. If not, he is entitled to exoneration. The House action in bringing this issue into the open, where it may be tried by the rules of evidence instead of gossip, is fairest in the long run to both parties, to the State's prison system, and to Mr. Coakley.

The Briton Exceeds Himself

The Briton is not only a better type than other peoples have sometimes thought him. He is superior also to his own opinion of himself. Thus, one man who thought he was afraid of his own mother-in-law finds himself equal to terrors she would never have wished for him. Another man who couldn't imagine himself talking back to his boss will talk back at the world's would-be boss every bombed night in the week.

But not only does the self-styled unheroic Briton find himself a hero; the self-styled "low-brow" finds himself a "high-brow." The London Philharmonic Orchestra has been making a round of the Provinces. And Britons who did not know they liked good music have been turning out in thousands to hear it played. Jack Hylton, British jazz band leader who has been conducting the classics on this tour, says a typical comment from hearers is: "I'm a high-brow and didn't know it." What are all these discoveries going to do to the average Briton's self-esteem?

Probably it won't get out of hand so long as British humor continues to equal that of the London woman who talked to an American newspaper correspondent in an air-raid shelter while the bombs threatened to interrupt the conversation. "My goodness," she said, "this *is* a raid. You know, if we British win this war alone, the world won't be able to stand us."

The Closed Shop Issue

America's most conspicuous remaining defense strike apparently centers around a demand for a closed union shop. This is the strike of C. I. O. and A. F. L. machinists in the San Francisco Bay shipyards.

The small difference at issue in wages would not amount in months to what the men have already lost by five weeks of idleness. Reports are that the vote of Sunday to continue the strike in spite even of an appeal from President Roosevelt were based largely on a demand that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, one of eleven affected, should sign the coastwise master contract. The Bethlehem company has agreed to all its terms except a union shop clause.

It is regrettable that this issue should hold up approximately $500,000,000 worth of contracts for sorely needed defense shipping. So regrettable, in fact, that the Government cannot long afford to let such a work stoppage exist. If America should fail to meet the present crisis, such quibbles would become academic, because neither employer nor employee would have any control over the question of open or closed shop.

Moreover, some significant changes have come into the labor organization picture in the last ten years. One of these is the Wagner Act. Under the National Labor Relations Board, labor is assured of opportunity to organize without employer interference. Therefore, the one-time fear that unless a union obtained the closed shop it would be destroyed by employer opposition is now groundless.

In fact, the Wagner Act has given such advantages to labor organization that a great section of the population is now apprehensive as to how the powers of unionism will be used. A public opinion poll released last week indicated that whereas five years ago three persons out of four considered themselves "in favor of labor unions," that proportion now has shrunk to two out of three. Many believe the closed shop to be a dangerous form of monopoly.

The present is a poor time to debate the issue or particularly to call strikes about it. The C. I. O. shipbuilders of fifty-five yards on the Atlantic coast have just voted to accept a two-year agreement containing an increase in wages and a two-year no-strike pledge. It has at the same time obtained a "memorandum of agreement" from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company applying to its yards in East Boston, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Baltimore.

The Vinson bill as originally advanced in the House of Representatives proposed to freeze the open or closed shop situation for the duration of the emergency by outlawing strikes or lockouts on this issue. The National Defense Mediation Board and other conciliation agencies reputedly have adopted this policy in recommendations as to specific disputes. This probably is the best way to handle the matter, but an extension of strikes for the purpose of obtaining the closed shop would be very likely to arouse public sentiment for passage of the Vinson bill with the mandatory freezing section reinstated.

Our Readers Say—

Flames and Foreign Policy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In September, 1923, the citizens of Berkeley saw a large section of their city demolished by a devastating fire. The conditions were these: Warning was received that a grass fire fanned by a north wind was approaching nearer and nearer the city. It was evidently decided that by the time it reached the city limits it could be controlled. By that time it was a wall of flame that nothing could stop and in a few hours hundreds of people found themselves without homes.

Only by uniting unreservedly with England now can Americans expect to prevent such a tragedy to homes and hopes in this country.

For twenty years the isolationists have maintained our foreign policy, and for the state of the world today I feel they bear a grave responsibility.

I am indeed grateful for the alert and clear-sighted policy of The Christian Science Monitor. (MRS.) MABEL WHITCOMB

Berkeley, Calif.

Trailing Arbutus

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of your paper statements were made about trailing arbutus that were untrue.

Actually, the trailing arbutus grows collectively in beds from one foot in diameter to five feet. In order to get the best flowers the following season all the blooms should be gathered each year, else the dry blooms will clog the vines. As for pulling up the vines, it is well to pull up a few from the center of the bed to give more nourishment to the other vines.

For fifty years the lie that mayflowers are dying out has been sent into Maine by people in Massachusetts; for nearly that number of years I have been writing to newspapers telling the facts.

The flower is loved more than any other flower that grows, but many people think it is hard to find, and do not go after it, and those who do, often fear to pick them abundantly, thinking it injures the vine.

I feel sure that in both Maine and Massachusetts more beds of arbutus go untouched each year than are gathered.

The statements I have made are easily proved true by one interested enough to investigate. JOHN BALCH BRANCH,

Auburn, Maine Minister of the Gospel

Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Book

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested to read in The Christian Science Monitor an editorial on Mrs. Beeton (1836-1865).

My culinary education was founded on her cookery book. Our copy, one of the earliest issued, was a massive volume of many pages, including not only recipes, but many hints on household management, the duties of domestics, and colored plates of blanc manges, jellies and joints of meat.

Mrs. Beeton's married life began in Pinner. In the March "Villager," a quarterly publication of the Pinner Association, there is an interesting article about her, contributed by her son, Sir Mayson Beeton, R. B. E., and some interesting extracts from an article published by her step-sister, Mrs. Smiles. The latter writes: "I never remember her idle." Mrs. Smiles visited Mr. and Mrs. Beeton in their first home at Pinner, 2 Chandos Villas. She writes: "She was busy translating French stories when I was there as well as testing recipes for her Book. . . ."

It was a hard winter that year [1858] "and the poor children of the neighborhood came regularly with their cans for soup. Each week they brought bigger cans. The soup was made of ox-head and appears in her book under the title of 'Useful soup for benevolent purposes.'"

We are also told that: "No recipe went into this book without a successful trial and the home at Pinner was the scene of many experiments and some failures."

Her book is today a standard volume on the art of cookery, and a monument to her industry and painstaking effort.

(MISS) ELEANOR CREIGHTON

Pinner, Middlesex, Eng.

Thanks From a Merchant Seaman

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a letter from a merchant seaman, and I feel safe to say that it expresses the thoughts of many seamen like myself.

When we come into port and see the newspapers with their glaring headlines, war news and scandal, we sometimes become quite bewildered. Usually before leaving many ports a neat bundle or two of Christian Science Monitors are to be found in the messhalls or somewhere aboard the ship. It seems to have come to be the practice to tuck these away until after the vessel leaves port, and when all is squared away aboard ship and everything is peaceful and calm, to break out the Monitors, for reading material at sea.

There are many fine things I could say about the wonderful newspaper. However I think some of the most outstanding are the fact that earlier reports heard over the radio which appeared quite confusing we find later written in The Christian Science Monitor so clearly and truthfully and without any bias or bitterness that such information is a pleasure to read. Regarding the war news, the Monitor seems to always have in mind that healing is a universal work, and whether writing about Germany, Italy, or Russia, the Monitor seems to convey that people in these countries are still human, and since the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy are for the whole world and not just a chosen few the anger and bitterness which other papers seem to preach in their columns are nowhere to be found in the pages of the Monitor.

Aboard ship it is true that some seamen do not read this fine newspaper, but never in all my travels have I ever found a merchant seaman to disapprove of this fine paper. To put this more clearly, perhaps I had better quote the beautiful masthead on the Editorial page of the Monitor: "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." WALTER D. FISHER

En Route to Panama

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Don't Let Them Run Away, Uncle!

Film Star—Unrecognized

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has never given him an "Oscar." Asked why they have not, they doubtless would reply that he is not an actor. Yet he has been the star—and sole player—in four films which I myself have seen.

The film critics seldom pay him any attention, or if they do, dismiss him with the notation that his film is also showing on some bill in which a woman, a man, and another man, or a man, a woman, and another woman have been involved, again, in a story which has been done, to my knowledge, at least 12,500 times by actual count, the average number of films being about 500 a year, and the mature life of the movies being something like twenty-five years.

I hope I may be excused for differing with the Academy and thinking that he is very much an actor. I differ with the film critics, too, for I have never known him to make a bad film, or an uninteresting film; and in my own experience I have known many film critics to take very seriously a good many really dull films.

I am sorry that I do not remember all of his films in detail; for he has been an actor now for a great many years, and the first of these go back to the time we were all startled to hear from the screen the gentle mooing of a dear old Movietone cow, and Al Jolson turning to ask, "Like that, Mama?" after singing the first Mammy song the screen had ever heard. Of course, he was an actor before that; but I am sticking to his films.

* * *

But if I do not remember what he said—except that I seem to recall something about all American men being "such futile gossips," and American women such intelligent, cultured, and charming creatures—I do remember distinctly what he looked like, how he was dressed, and where the film was made. It was on the deck of a ship making a round-the-world trip; he was dressed in Norfolk knickers and white deck shoes; and I recall the eyes fairly dancing with pleasure in their own mischief. There was a quizzical frown over them which somehow kept making me think that one of the eyebrows was about to crawl up and settle down in the thatch of white hair, like a caterpillar in grass.

The next time I saw him, he was giving a sort of festival showing of some of his plays at a place called Malvern—oh, yes, he's a playwright, too, among other things. There was the same little start as he came before the cameras, as if he had not known such a world-wide audience was there to receive him, to listen to him, and had not rehearsed with the cameraman, like any good actor, at least a dozen times for just this effect.

There was again the same look of inner glee at the intellectual tumbling-about he meant to give us; in fun, of course, and with right good will. If I am not mistaken, this is the film in which he made a good deal of Mr. Mussolini's brow, comparing it with his own, and proving himself every bit as good an actor as the Duce himself.

I do recall that there was an immense seriousness back of all this; but the words have gone. It is not possible to go up to a motion picture manager and ask for a few feet of film such as this; and there is no other way I know of getting an accurate transcript of what is said on the screen, unless one hires a shorthand reporter for the task.

I do have some of the words from the last film he made, however, because they were handed to me on the program of the theater where I saw him.

* * *

All of the wit is there—I had almost forgotten the little start he gave when the cameras found him, though he was sitting down at the time; it was there, too—and the same urbanity and charm of manner. (Is there an actor on the English-speaking stage or screen who has even half as much of these qualities? If there is, I have never seen him.) The speech itself, the thing academicians refer to as the diction, the intonation, the accent, was the best you will ever hear in this language.

He said something about the exchange of his old plays, along with a few naval bases, for some of our old destroyers. He was trying to be nice about it. He called Dr. Goebbels a humorist. He was trying to be nice about that, too. He said the German planes were overhead as he was talking—and after a bit we did hear the planes, and he interrupted himself to look up momentarily as they passed. But whether there were planes, or whether this was a bit of fun he couldn't repress, knowing a little, as he should, the alchemy of the sound track, I do not know. It was as effective either way; for I have already told you that he is a finished actor.

And then he said the thing that many who saw the film already knew but took pleasure in hearing him say, just the same. He had been talking of the American Civil War, which was for the abolition of black slavery, and said that since the job had been done so well, he had decided to devote his life to the abolition of white slavery.

"I don't think I need detain you any longer," he said. "Look after my plays and look after my films. They are all devoted to the abolition of that sort of slavery. And I should like to imagine that when my mere bodily stuff is gone, I should like to imagine that you are still working with me, with my soul—in your old phrase—at that particular job. That is all I have to say. And so, farewell!"

I don't know what's the matter with the Academy, unless its merely that "Oscar" and George Bernard Shaw are too much for the average theater marquee.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Way to Peace

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid," said Christ. And that peace is already amongst us, and it depends upon us to secure it.

If only the hearts of individual men would not be confounded by the temptations which assail them every hour, and would not be frightened by the imaginary terrors which scare them. If only men would know in what lies their almighty conquering power, the peace which men everywhere desire—not that peace which is won by diplomatic negotiations, by the visits of Emperors and Kings from one town to another, by banquets, speeches, fortresses, cannons, dynamite, and melinite, by exhausting the people by taxation, and tearing away the flower of the population from labor and corrupting it, but that peace which is secured by the free advocacy of the truth by each individual man—would have been established among us long ago.—L. N. TOLSTOY (1828-1910) in "Christianity and Patriotism," written in 1894.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy Has Its Problems

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

War puts a severe strain on democratic institutions. The speed with which decisions have to be given in times of crisis makes it extremely difficult for the democratic leader to abide by the rules. Often he and a small group of immediate advisers must adopt the role of dictator, always, however, with this difference—the people will demand a strict accounting, and will get it.

But in demanding that accounting the people often raise yet another difficulty for the democratic form of government. Here in Australia just such a difficulty has arisen. Frank, outspoken criticism has been aimed at certain aspects of the country's war activities. It related to events both within and without the Commonwealth, and in itself was harmless enough—a free people exercising its right to have its say. But this criticism was relayed to the enemy. The enemy twisted a bit here, added a bit there, and finally the world was told by Nazi-owned and Nazi-subsidized radio stations that Australia was in a state of revolt, and the Empire split in twain. The democratic right of free criticism had provided the enemy with just the sort of propaganda material he finds so useful.

* * *

It is difficult to believe that people in America, for instance, were taken in by this propaganda, but we are told here that this did happen. Normally that would be a matter for laughter. But in these times, when Australia desires the United States to have a full and sympathetic understanding of its war effort, this was a matter for anxiety.

As a result, two of Australia's national leaders spent a week-end assuring the world what the world should have known—that Australia to a man is solidly behind Britain. Acting Prime Minister Fadden declared that the sole aim of Australians was to find ways and means of making an even greater war effort. "There is not now, and there never will be while Australians are Australians, any half-hearted allegiance to a cause to which we have given our support," he declared.

Leader of the Labor Opposition, John Curtin was equally definite. "As leader of the Australian Labor Party I say to Germany and Japan that Australia and the workers of Australia are united in their determination to give their all in the war that has been forced upon us. . . . There is no political disunity in Australia in the prosecution of the war. We face it as a united and determined people."

No one was more amazed than the editorial critics when they learned that their criticism, aimed solely at insuring maximum war effort and wisest direction of our armed forces, had been turned to use as enemy propaganda. That the Japanese press should hopefully seize on any slender thread on which to hang a story that the "British Empire is crumbling to pieces" was to them understandable, but had they not had the word of the Labor leader they would certainly have doubted that any informed American could believe that Australia was not in the war to the end.

* * *

What happened, of course, was that Britain's foes pretended to take the right to criticize, always demanded by Australians, and, in this instance, exercised in influential sections of the press, as evidence that the country's heart is not in the war effort. Germany's chiefs, who remember that Australian soldiers were as grimly determined at the end of Word War I as they were when they swept up the hills of Gallipoli in April, 1915, and who, doubtless, are today well-informed through Japanese channels of the real Australian sentiment, can be under no misapprehension.

Such misuse by the enemy of free criticism must always be a danger of the democratic system. It is difficult to see how it is to be avoided. Here in Australia the Government is trying to find a way out which, while protecting the country, will not unduly restrict freedom of speech or press comment. Acting Prime Minister Fadden has said that the Government "will not allow anybody in Australia, whoever he is, to present his country to the world in a false light." It is not clear how the present voluntary censorship of the Australian Press is to restrain writers of newspaper articles. The Government, however, is determined. Its difficulty may be to persuade the press that the Government view of what is, and is not, desirable to publish is the right view.

Meanwhile we can only await developments; but, with Australians united in the one aim of winning the war, there seems no reason to doubt that a solution satisfactory to all parties will be found.

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